The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED 1786.---VOL. 89.---NO. 141. TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1876. THREE CENTS A COPY---$8 PER ANNUM.

FIRST EDITION.

EX-SPEAKER BLAINE.

Convalescing Very Rapidly.

All Danger of a Fatal Result Passed.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The following telegram was sent by Dr. Verdi this evening to Congressman Hale at Cincinnati:

"Mr. Blaine's condition has steadily improved all day. Another night's rest, it is expected, will restore so much of his nervous power as to have his exhaustion entirely disappear. It is now only a question of time for the restoration of his usual strength.

(Signed) "T. S. VERDI."

President Grant's Sympathy.

The President returned to Washington this afternoon from Annapolis. Soon after his arrival at the Executive Mansion the President sent a messenger to Mr. Blaine's residence to ascertain the condition of that gentleman.

Mrs. Blaine has been very calm and collected throughout, and never lost hope. While friends and relatives were shedding tears and giving way to their sorrow on Sunday, she with strong self-control was quietly nursing her stricken husband.

The strain upon Mr. Blaine's mind of late has been enormous, and he was in a condition of nervous prostration that showed itself at the slightest opportunity. Had he not been a man of correct habits it is probable that the attack would have killed him, but no man in public life has taken better care of himself than Mr. Blaine. He uses neither liquor nor tobacco in any shape, and rarely drinks a glass of wine at dinner. He eats simple food and sleeps regularly and long. He has for thirty years come as near obeying nature's laws as it is given for men to understand them, and at forty-six—his present age—he was counted as handsome a man physically as there was in public life. To this is doubtless due his present apparent certainty of recovery. His family say that Mr. Blaine has been greatly affected lately by the combination of attacks which seemed to have been hurled against him, as by a common impulse, from every direction. The ordinary contentions of party, the prolonged strain of political work which ordinarily breaks down statesmen, would never have broken him. He has stood such strains for years under most exciting circumstances, whithout showing it. While he was Speaker, a period of six years, he was never out of his chair on account of sickness. The attacks he has never have been lately made affected his private character and seemed to break him down. While he has so much courage, audacity, and fire, he is said to be, at heart, as sensitive as a child.

The following additional and interesting details of Mr. Blaine's illness are taken from a special dispatch to the New York *Tribune*:

Mr. Blaine rose in the morning at the usual time, took a bath, read the papers, and about 9¼ o'clock his wife advised him to go down to the parlor, which was cooler and more comfortable. He said in reply that he wanted his breakfast first, as he was quite hungry. His breakfast was ordered to his room, and although it was a light one, he ate more heartily than usual. He played with his children for a time and was in excellent humor. He said he had not felt so well for some time. He remarked about his pleasant night's sleep and spoke cheerfully of his prospects at Cincinnati.

He conversed with Mr. Sherman, his Secretary, and dictated brief dispatches to his friends. He also received, read, and filed a number of letters and telegrams, and was especially interested in a long dispatch from his colleague, Hale, regarding the contest at Cincinnati. The morning passed in the usual manner, and shortly before 11 o'clock his wife asked him if he was going to church. He answered that he would go along in a moment if she would wait. She joined her presently, and when the family, consisting also of Miss Dodge and two young daughters of Mr. Blaine, stepped out on the sidewalk, Mrs. Blaine reminded her husband that it was very warm and they had better ride. Mr. Blaine said he had rather walk, and so the five started out. The morning was intensely hot, and their walk was directly east.

The ladies had sun umbrellas, but Mr. Blaine's head was unprotected. The distance from their house on Fifteenth street, between H and I streets, to the Rev. Dr. Rankin's Congregational Church at Tenth and D streets, is probably something over half a mile. Before during the walk Mr. Blaine was made to the extreme heat, but that he made little complaint of it. When he reached the steps of the church, however, he put his handkerchief to his eyes in a strange manner, and his wife asked what was the matter and if he had something in his eyes. He said "No, but I think I am struck; oh, my head," and he sank down insensible in his wife's arms at the threshold of the church. His little daughter Hattie, about five years old, ran into the church and told Gen. Ballock, who was at the door, that her father had fainted.

On the steps of the church his wife held his head in her lap, and the rest of the family bent over her, none knowing whether death had already overtaken him. Assistance was soon at hand. A passing omnibus was reined up against the walk, and the inanimate form was carefully lifted within. Arriving at the house Mr. Blaine was taken inside, and by a strong effort said: "Lay me on the floor." He was at once stretched on the parlor floor, his shoes removed, his collar thrown open, and a cushion placed under his head. A bed was at once brought down, and Mr. Blaine was placed upon it. Physicians were sent for and soon arrived, and careful hands have smoothed his pillow all day.

It would be difficulty to describe the excitement that spread through the city. Crowds gathered at the hotels and shady places, and before half an hour the walk in front of Mr. Blaine's residence was filled with anxious visitors.

For four hours the unfavorable symptoms continued, and the doctors held frequent and earnest consultations. One or two, and sometimes all of them, were about the bedside watching every action, and once when the patient seemed gasping for breath, Surgeon General Barnes, with a troubled look, turned to Dr. Bliss and said: "I am afraid he is dying." Dr. Bliss, however, took a more hopeful view of the case, and though the large reserve power of the patient would enable prostrate to rally. During these hours of anxious suspense the excitement in and about the ex-Speaker's house was intense. Telegrams were being received from all parts of the country, anxiously inquiring about Mr. Blaine's condition, and replies were dispatched as soon as there was any improvement manifested upon which to base a hope that he would recover. Last week Mr. Blaine, in order to insure rapid and constant communication with his friends at Cincinnati, had a telegraph wire run into his house, and to-day an operator was kept busy replying to the numerous messages received from all parts of the country.

Mr. Blaine was taken about 11 o'clock in the morning, and save the words he spoke when he reached his own house he did not speak afterwards until 4¼ o'clock. For the first two hours he seemed insensible. His eyes were wide open and staring, his features without expression, but gradually his eyes wore a more intelligent look, and his features improved, and although he said nothing he seemed to be conscious of what was taking place. He groaned two or three times during the day but until late did not move hand or foot. His eyes occasionally turned, and sometimes the lids dropped over them. General Sherman, who bent over the bed shortly before 6 o'clock, said in quite a loud voice: "Blaine, do you not know me?" The lips seemed to move a little but no response came. Some time afterward Mrs. Blaine said, "James, do you not know me?" He then spoke her name distinctly, and subsequently asked, "What is it?" and then again, "Where am I?" He afterward recognized his children and Miss Dodge, and spoke once to a friend who stood at the foot of the bed. From that time forward he gave every indication of gradual improvement.

The following telegram was sent to Congressman Hale at 11:30 to-night stating Mr. Blaine's condition at that hour:

"Mr. Blaine has arisen from his bed, sat in his chair several minutes, and conversed with his physicians. He is gaining strength steadily.

(Signed) "G. W. POPE, M. D.
"T. VERDI, M. D."

Surgeon General Barnes stated this afternoon to Mrs. Blaine and others that he entirely coincides with Dr. Verdi in regarding every symptom of Mr. Blaine's condition as very favorable.

The sub-Judiciary Committee to-day addressed a letter to the physicians of Mr. Blaine, inquiring as to the probable time when he will be able to appear before the committee, and have dismissed the witnesses for two weeks.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—At this hour (1:30 A. M.) Mr. Blaine is quietly sleeping. His breathing is perfectly natural, and there is no change from the very encouraging signs manifested during the afternoon and night.

Billiard Tournament.

NEW YORK, June 12.—Cyrille Dion and Maurice Daly commenced a billiard match for $1,000 a side to-night, four games of 500 points each to be played. Daly won. Score—500 to 478; Daly's highest run 128, Dion's 63; average 10 10-49.

BLAINE AND BRISTOW.

A Story of Ill-feeling Between Them Denied.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—In view of the incorrect stories in circulation touching the relations of Messrs. Blaine and Bristow, the latter was called upon to-day to state the nature and result of their interview on Saturday night, but declined to make any communications other than that his relations with Mr. Blaine have never been otherwise than friendly. As to the conversation with Mr. Blaine on Saturday night, Mr. Bristow said Governor Dennison was present, and he preferred that any statement of what occurred should come from him.

Governor Dennison, being called upon, accordingly wrote out and signed the following statement:

"WASHINGTON, June 12, 1876.

"I make the following statement of the interview between Messrs. Blaine and Bristow on Saturday night, June 10, my memory being fresh as to what transpired at the interview, and for the reason that it may be important to the friends of these gentlemen to know the object and character of the interview. Last Thursday night, June 8, while traveling to New York, I met an acquaintance. In the course of a conversation with him he mentioned as a fact that he knew Blaine felt very unkindly towards Bristow because of his belief of Bristow being responsible in some way for the charges made against him (Blaine), and which are now attracting public attention. He mentioned especially one of a peculiarly offensive character, as to which I said, in reply, that it was impossible that Col. Bristow could ever have had any connection with it. Yesterday afternoon Col. Bristow called at my house and showed me a letter which he had received from a friend in New York, informing him that the gentleman I had met on the cars had communicated to him (the New York friend) the same story as he had to me. Col. Bristow expressed to me his unwillingness for this story to be uncontradicted to Blaine one moment beyond the earliest opportunity to make a denial, and as the story had been mentioned to me, and my name was mentioned in the letter from New York, he requested me to accompany him to Blaine's last evening, to which I readily assented. We found Mr. Blaine at his house. He received us very cordially, and Bristow remarked to him he desired to call his attention to the contents of his letter from New York, so far as they related to the story referred to, saying at the same time that there were several other matters which he wished to talk over with Blaine, but would defer doing so until after next week, referring, as was understood, to the Cincinnati Convention as a reason for the delay in respect of such matter, but, as he said, this story was of so vile a character that he could not permit a day to pass without having it fully understood with Mr. Blaine. He then read to Blaine so much of the letter as related to the story. Mr. Blaine, without hesitation and in an emphatic manner, disclaimed ever having heard Mr. Bristow's name connected with the origin or the publication of the story, and said that neither he nor any member of his family, nor friends, ever charged or, as I inferred from his disclaimer, ever suspected Bristow of having had any connection with or being in any sense responsible for the story. Bristow remarked to him that his first knowledge of the existence of the story was from Blaine himself, and referred to the time and place of its communication by Blaine to him. Bristow having now declaimed all knowledge of the story, and Blaine having fully acquitted him of all responsibility in connection with it, as well as of all others of the many accusations against him, all of which was done in a mutually friendly way, Bristow and I were about to take our leave. I should add here that prior to this I had given in detail the statement of the gentleman I met on the cars, and mentioned the fact that although a personal acquaintance of some years, I could not recall his name, and upon my description of him to Blaine he remembered him, and mentioned his name, saying at the time that the gentleman, although known to him, was not an intimate acquaintance, and that in fact he had never met him but three times, and recalled him with some difficulty. Our meeting for a moment in Washington on Wednesday evening. As before remarked, we were about taking our leave, when Mr. Blaine urged in the most earnest manner that we should keep our seat, which we did, and the conversation became somewhat general in its character, but in every sense friendly on the part of both Blaine and Bristow. The whole interview was characterized by the most friendly manifestation on the part of Blaine toward Bristow, and nothing occurred to suggest any doubt of his having the freindly regard of which he made mention, and in this spirit the visit was closed. I purposely omit reference to any other matter of the conversation, as my object in making this statement is to explain as fully as can be necessary all that occurred in respect to the story to which I have referred, and to say, as I have already said, that the interview was in every respect of a most friendly and pleasant character, and was not intended to and did not have any political significance. It may not be improper for me to say, with more emphasis then I have, that Blaine, in the course of the conversation, mentioned the fact of statements having been made to him from time to time connecting Bristow with the charges made against him (Blaine), as to all of which, he said, he never gave any credence whatever.

(Signed) "WM. DENNISON."

NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

The Freshest Gleanings from the Old World.

Failure of a Cotton Firm.

LONDON, June 12.—A large failure is reported of a cotton firm, with factories in the neighborhood of Waterford, Ireland. The liabilities are said to be $600,000.

Idle Steamships.

LIVERPOOL, June 12.—The number of magnificent steamships lying idle in Liverpool and Birkenhead docks is unparalleled in the history of commerce, and the probability is the number will increase.

Cabinet Troubles in France.

PARIS, June 12.—A meeting of the cabinet is to be held to-morrow, when an important question will be brought up, which it is feared will lead to a disturbance between the President and Ministers. The latter have resolved to support M. Renouared as a candidate for the Life Senatorship made vacant by the death of M. Richard, while President MacMahon is determined to support M. Buffet.

Prince Milan's Allegiance.

LONDON, June 13.—A special to the *Morning Post* from Berlin reports that Prince Milan of Servia has sent an autograph letter to Constantinople, acknowledging his allegiance to Murad.

Reported Massacre by Russians.

The *Post's* Berlin special says the *Germania*, an Ultramontane journal, publishes a private telegram, which reports that Russian troops have massacred Ruthenian Roman Catholics in Padlachia, even using cannon for that purpose.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

Meeting of the Women's International Temperance Convention in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—The Women's International Temperance Convention assembled this morning at the Academy of Music. Mrs. Margaret E. Parker, of Dundee, Scotland, President of the Temperance Union of Great Britain, occupied the chair. An address of welcome was delivered by Mrs. Annie Wittemeyer, which was responded to by the President.

A letter was read sent by order of Queen Victoria, declining to send representatives, and saying that the matter must rest with the British public.

The following permanent officers were chosen: President: Mrs. Annie Wittemeyer, of Pennsylvania; Vice Presidents: Mrs. Parker, of Dundee, Scotland; Mrs. Willing, of Illinois; Mrs. Millstwood, of Edinburgh; Mrs. Youmans, of Canada; Mrs. Johnson, of Tennessee; Mrs. Foster, of Iowa; Mrs. Proyton, of Japan; Mrs. Stuart, of Ohio, to represent England; Secretaries: Miss Willard, of Chicago; Mrs. Brut, of New York; Mrs. Harvey, of Canada; Treasurer: Mrs. Leavitt, of Ohio.

The committees were appointed and a recess taken till two P. M.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Horses Run Off by the Redskins—An Expedition in the Field.

CHEYENNE, Wy., June 12.—Twenty head of horses were run off by Indians from Kelly's ranche, on the Chug, fifty miles north of this place, on the 10th inst. Capt. Egan started in pursuit. They crossed the Platte nine miles above Fort Laramie.

Six companies of the Fifth Cavalry, commanded by General Carr, with Buffalo Bill as guide, left Fort Russell on Sunday morning, and camp to-night at Chug. Five companies more move north in the morning, leaving one company for the protection of that valley. One company of this regiment is here yet, and another to arrive.

Two thousand head of cattle for the agencies arrived at Ogalla to-day.

Billiard Tournament.

NEW YORK, June 12.—At the billiard tournament to-night Slosson defeated Sexton—600 to 236. Slosson's best runs, 99 and 112; average 16 6-57.

SECOND EDITION

CINCINNATI.

Forming the Lines for the Great Battle.

THE OVERFLOW OF VISITORS IN THE CITY.

The Current of Gossip Concerning Candidates Prospects.

BLAINE STILL THE FAVORITE OF THE FIELD.

How the Preliminary Work is Being Done.

FACTS AND FANCIES FROM ALL QUARTERS.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CINCINNATI, June 12, 1876.

All day long the crowds have been pouring into the city, and the streets have resounded with the music which heralds the coming of the delegations. The city, however, seems to have a capacity for royally entertaining all who come, and so far all visitors have been comfortably cared for, and I have heard no dissatisfaction expressed at the arrangements made. The tide, however, has not yet reached its height, and Cincinnati may yet have its hands more than full to entertain all who come. Notwithstanding the crowds, however, and the interest which naturally centers in the Convention, there is comparatively little excitement. All the work is being done rather quietly, and I believe after all the Convention will be one of the least turbulent and one of the most harmonious known in the annals of the party. The supporters of the different candidates are warm in their advocacy of their favorite, but so far as I have observed there is no disposition to raise a breeze just for the sake of excitement or out of pique. This is the general outlook now, and unless something unusually ruffling in its nature is stirred up, harmony and good feeling will prevail. This fact is indicated by the apparent desire of the supporters of the leading candidates to have no fight over the organization. The Blaine men will make no fight, but they suggest, for the sake of harmony, Pomeroy, of New York, for Temporary, and General Harlan, of Kentucky, for Permanent Chairman. The indications are that this will be acceptable. Blaine controls the organization, but does not propose to use this power, and so suggests one Conkling man and one Bristow man for presiding officers. The friends of the Maine statesman are evidently conscious that they are so strong that the usual little tactical advantages are not necessary. They feel that they can go before the Convention and win without trouble.

The sudden illness of Mr. Blaine has been very freely discussed to-day, and the news from Washington has been eagerly received. His illness, so far as my observation has extended, has gained him much sympathy and made him new friends, instead of weakening his forces. It is hard to tell just how the situation stands, and nothing positive can be arrived at until after the caucus meetings to-morrow, but the facts show that Blaine still leads the field, and is so far in advance that his nomination is almost a certainty. Nevertheless, his friends are not sleeping, but are quietly and energetically working.

The friends of Conkling and Bristow are very active, particularly the former, who claim that "New York's favorite son" will make a stronger showing than his opponents have any idea of. In contradiction of this statement there is talk of a slight disagreement in the New York delegation in the interest of Blaine. They say some of the men who shout on the outside for Conkling, in the inside councils are for Blaine. I don't know how much truth there is in this, but give it for what it is worth.

All the States but the Keystone were established in headquarters to-day, and banners were flying and doors were hospitably open. The Pennsylvania boys came up to time this evening and opened their headquarters in conspicuous style in the Grand Hotel, and are now in working order. They will stand by Hartranft. Hartranft is considered as a possible candidate in case Blaine is withdrawn, owing to his illness.

There has been considerable billing and cooing to-day between the different delegations. Some of the Western delegations with bands playing and colors flying serenaded their Eastern friends, and then the men from the East had to return the compliment, so that the sound of the music has hardly ceased during the past twelve hours.

The weather is intensely hot. The delegates and visitors will generally be glad when all is over and they can shake the dust of Porkopolis from their feet. L.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Indications of a Bolt.

11:30 P. M.—The Pennsylvania delegates here have been informally canvassing the situation here to-night, and although the full delegation is not yet on hand, a sufficient number are here to show the general drift. The indications point to a little breeze to-morrow in caucus, and a bolt in the Convention after the second ballot. John Hampton, of Allegheny, who is one of Blaine's most enthusiastic adherents, will lead the "bolters." They say they will stand by Hartranft so long as it appears that he has any chance, but they will not be bound to stand by him after the second ballot, unless they have some indications that their adherence will result in something more than mere compliment for him. Don Cameron is trying to "fix things" so as to have the delegation stand by Hartranft to the very last, as a unit, but it does not seem that he will be successful. Three-fourths of the delegation have Blaine for second choice, and want to vote for him at least after giving Hartranft support on not more than two ballots. It is quite likely there will be a pretty row in the delegation in case there is any attempt to stand by Hartranft after hope for him has gone. L.

Anxiety About Blaine's Health.

CINCINNATI, June 12.—The greatest anxiety has been felt by all parties to-day concerning the condition of Mr. Blaine. A number of dispatches have been received, all stating that he was improving rapidly, and in a day or two would be completely restored. Some parties declared it to be the fact that Mr. Blaine's illness was being used to weaken his force, and especially to prevent any sympathy being excited in his favor to the extent of winning doubtful delegates to his support.

A sensational dispatch to the *Enquirer* from Washington to the effect that Mr. Bristow had called upon Mr. Blaine in his prostrate condition, and was repulsed by Mr. Blaine, causes considerable comment. Mr. Frye, leader of the Blaine faction, says he does not believe the statement, as there has been no allusion to it in his dispatches, and furthermore, he knew Mr. Blaine and Mr. Bristow were friendly, and always had been.

Speculations.

CINCINNATI, June 12.—The Morton men, starting with the assumption that Blaine will not recover in time to secure in the Convention the vote he otherwise would, even if presented there at all, are in much better spirits to-day than yesterday, claiming that the danger of the defeat of their candidate has lessened, and that what danger he has to fear comes from a new source, not, as yesterday, from Conkling, but from Hayes. They assert that the efforts made by the Conkling men to secure the Southern votes, that being supposed to be the most vulnerable quarter, have failed, and that the delegates from that section, colored and white, remain as yet faithful to those whom they were pledged to support. The chief reliance of Morton is on accessions which, it is believed, will come to him from Blaine men in the Northwest and Northeast, should it be found that the latter could not be nominated. It is claimed that a third of Iowa, a portion of Wisconsin, a share of Michigan, a fraction of Illinois, and a pretty full vote from Maine will go for Morton when Blaine drops out. The number to be thus obtained from Illinois is not as large as has been claimed by some. Col. Ingersoll and about five others will probably make up all that can be obtained from that source. Rather to the disappointment of Indianians, the delegation from Indiana is asserted to be determined to stick to Morton to the bitter end, and have no second choice.

Owing to Blaine's attack on Sunday, the aggressive warfare on the part of his friends was not very active to-day, and much of their time was necessarily spent in reassuring the delegates who had been alarmed by the tone of some of the dispatches which were received from Washington. These apparent unfavorable telegrams were met by others received from his family, and it cannot be safely said that as yet any votes have been lost to him by reason of his sickness. Should his condition remain unimproved for twenty-four hours more, however, there are said to be several who would support him only on an informal and possibly the first formal ballot.

The Bristow men are making claims that on the second formal ballot their candidate will have two hundred votes. They say that instead of two votes formerly allowed Bristow in Illinois, he will have six, and after a ballot or two nearly all Missouri will unite on him. They admit that as yet their force is chiefly made up of scatterers of a few delegates from each State, but they claim that those will stand firm against all pressure and persuasion, and will not allow themselves to be coerced into letting their States vote as a unit. Yet many of them seem to entertain no faith in Bristow's nomination, saying that after Blaine is disposed of, Morton and Conkling will unite to slay Bristow, if in no other way, by giving the nomination to Hayes.

There was a meeting of Bristow men to-day, at which Solicitor Wilson was present as leading spirit. They counted up one hundred and sixty votes, which they claim certain for Bristow on the first formal ballot.

Senator Logan in the Blaine Ranks.

This evening Senator Logan claims that Blaine will have three hundred and nine votes on the first formal ballot, and on the second will secure enough waiverers to put him through.

The Senator denies the statement that he is at heart for Conkling, asserting that the choice of the Convention must be between Blaine and the Senator from New York, and that he is strongly in favor of the former.

Conkling's Retainers' Quiet Work.

The Conkling men have done nothing to-day except in secret. They have been conferring, and have kindly seen that the idle delegates from the South have had pleasant and enjoyable rides in the suburbs of the city without any expense. The Conkling men have also, it is reported, persuaded the California and Nevada delegates with a proposition to take care of all expenses incurred by them in attending the Convention if they should be able to see that the good of the country required the nomination of Roscoe Conkling.

The Convention Organization.

The Convention will be called to order by Gov. Morgan, of New York, Chairman of the National Central Committee, who will make a brief address, not exceeding five minutes in length. Then Judge Stanley Matthews, temporary presiding officer, will address the Convention, after which committees on credentials, resolutions, etc., will be appointed.

The Alabama Contest.

The contested seats from Alabama will be the first matter which will come before the Convention which will create any discussion. It will be preceded only by formal business. When the report of the Committee on Credentials is received it is proposed by some to settle the difficult point by adopting the report, but the feeling among Blaine, Morton and Conkling men seems to be in favor of admitting what is known as the Spencer delegation, since its members will stand firm against all pressure and persuasion, and will not allow themselves to be coerced into letting their States vote as a unit. Yet many of them seem to entertain no faith in Bristow's nomination, saying that after Blaine is disposed of, Morton and Conkling will unite to slay Bristow, if in no other way, by giving the nomination to Hayes.

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FIRST EDITION.

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Convalescing Very Rapidly.

All Danger of a Fatal Result Passed.

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"Mr. Blaine's condition has steadily improved all day. Another night's rest, it is expected, will restore so much of his nervous power as to have his exhaustion entirely disappear. It is now only a question of time for the restoration of his usual strength.

(Signed) "T. S. VERDI."

President Grant's Sympathy.

The President returned to Washington this afternoon from Annapolis. Soon after his arrival at the Executive Mansion the President sent a messenger to Mr. Blaine's residence to ascertain the condition of that gentleman.

Mrs. Blaine has been very calm and collected throughout, and never lost hope. While friends and relatives were shedding tears and giving way to their sorrow on Sunday, she with strong self-control was quietly nursing her stricken husband.

The strain upon Mr. Blaine's mind of late has been enormous, and he was in a condition of nervous prostration that showed itself at the slightest opportunity. Had he not been a man of correct habits it is probable that the attack would have killed him, but no man in public life has taken better care of himself than Mr. Blaine. He uses neither liquor nor tobacco in any shape, and rarely drinks a glass of wine at dinner. He eats simple food and sleeps regularly and long. He has for thirty years come as near obeying nature's laws as it is given for men to understand them, and at forty-six—his present age—he was counted as handsome a man physically as there was in public life. To this is doubtless due his present apparent certainty of recovery. His family say that Mr. Blaine has been greatly affected lately by the combination of attacks which seemed to have been hurled against him, as by one common impulse, from every direction. The ordinary contentions of party, the prolonged strain of political work which ordinarily breaks any statesman, would never have broken him. He has stood such strains for years under most exciting circumstances, without showing it. While he was Speaker, a period of six years, he was never out of his chair on account of sickness. The attacks however that have been lately made affected his private character and seemed to break him down. Although he has so much courage, audacity, and fire, he is said to be, at heart, as sensitive as a child.

The following additional and interesting details of Mr. Blaine's illness are taken from a special dispatch to the New York *Tribune*:

Mr. Blaine rose in the morning at the usual time, took a bath, read the papers, and about 9¼ o'clock his wife advised him to go down to the parlor, which was cooler and more comfortable. He said in reply that he wanted his breakfast first, as he was quite hungry. His breakfast was ordered to his room, and although it was a light one, he ate more heartily than usual. He played with his children for a time and was in excellent humor. He said he had not felt so well for some time. He remarked at about the pleasant night's sleep and spoke cheerfully of his prospects at Cincinnati.

He conversed with Mr. Sherman, his Secretary, and dictated several dispatches to his Ohio friends, read a few letters and filed a number of letters and telegrams, and was especially interested in a long dispatch from his colleague, Hale, regarding a contest in Cincinnati. On the morning named in the usual manner, and shortly before 11 o'clock his wife asked him if he was going to do his writing. He answered that he would go along in a moment if she would wait. He joined her presently, and when the family, consisting also of Miss Dodge and two young daughters of Mr. Blaine, stepped out on the veranda Mr. Blaine reminded her husband that it was very warm and they had better ride. Mr. Blaine said he had rather walk, and so the five started out. The morning was intensely hot, and their walk was directly east.

The ladies had sun umbrellas, but Mr. Blaine's head was unprotected. The distance from their house on Fifteenth street, between H and I streets, to the Rev. Dr. Rankin's Congregational Church at Tenth and D streets, is probably something over half a mile. Reference during the walk was made to the extreme heat, but Mr. Blaine made little complaint of it. When he reached the steps of the church, however, he put his handkerchief to his eyes in a strange manner, and his wife asked what was the matter and if he had anything in his eyes. He said "No, but I think I am struck; oh, my head," and he sank down insensible in his wife's arms at the threshold of the church. His little daughter Stella, about five years old, ran into the church and told Gen. Ballock, who was at the door, that her father had fainted.

On the steps of the church his wife held his head in her lap, and the rest of the family bent over her, none knowing whether death had already overtaken him. Assistance was soon at hand. A passing carriage was ordered against the walk, and the inanimate form was carefully lifted within. Arriving at the house Mr. Blaine was taken inside, and by a strong effort said: "Lay me on the floor." He was at once stretched on the parlor floor, his shoes removed, his collar thrown open, and a cushion placed under his head. A bed was at once brought down, and Mr. Blaine was placed upon it. Physicians were sent for and soon arrived, and careful hands have smoothed his pillow all day.

It would be difficulty to describe the excitement that spread through the city. Crowds gathered at the hotels and shady places, and before half an hour the walk in front of Mr. Blaine's residence was filled with anxious visitors.

For four hours the unfavorable symptoms continued, and the doctors held frequent and earnest consultations. One or two, and sometimes all of them, were about the bedside watching every action, and once when the patient seemed gasping for breath, Surgeon General Barnes, with a troubled look, turned to Dr. Bliss and said: "I am afraid he is dying." Dr. Bliss, however, took a more hopeful view of the case, and thought the large recuperative power of the patient would enable him to rally. During these hours of anxious suspense the excitement in and about the ex-Speaker's house was intense. Telegrams were being received from all parts of the country anxiously inquiring about Mr. Blaine's condition, and replies were dispatched as soon as there was any improvement manifested upon which to base a hope that he would recover. Last week Mr. Blaine, in order to insure rapid and constant communication with his friends at Cincinnati, had a telegraph wire run into his house, and to-day an operator was kept busy replying to the numerous messages received from all parts of the country.

Mr. Blaine was taken about 11 o'clock in the morning, and save the words he spoke when he reached his own house he did not speak afterwards until 4¼ o'clock. For the first two hours he seemed insensible. His eyes were wide open and staring, his features without expression, but gradually his eyes wore a more intelligent look, and his features improved, and although he said nothing he seemed to be conscious of what was taking place. He groaned two or three times during the day but until late did not move hand or foot. His eyes occasionally turned, and sometimes the lids dropped over them. General Sherman, who bent over the bed shortly before 4 o'clock, said in quite a loud voice: "James, do you not know me?" The lips seemed to move a little but no response came. Some time afterward Mrs. Blaine said, "James, do you not know me?" He then spoke in a distinctly, and subsequently asked, "What is it?" and then again, "Where am I?" He afterward recognized his children and Miss Dodge, and spoke once to a friend who stood at the foot of the bed. From that time forward he gave every indication of gradual improvement.

The following telegram was sent to Congressman Hale at 11:30 to-night stating Mr. Blaine's condition at that hour:

"Mr. Blaine has arisen from his bed, sat in his chair several minutes, and conversed with his physicians. He is gaining strength steadily.

(Signed) "G. W. POPE, M. D.
"T. VERDI, M. D."

Surgeon General Barnes stated this afternoon to Mrs. Blaine and others that he entirely coincides with Dr. Verdi in regarding every symptom of Mr. Blaine's condition as favorable.

The sub-Judiciary Committee to-day addressed a letter to the physicians of Mr. Blaine, inquiring as to the probable time when he will be able to appear before the committee, and have dismissed the witnesses for two weeks.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—At this hour (1:20 A. M.) Mr. Blaine is quietly sleeping. His breathing is perfectly natural, and there is no change from the very encouraging signs manifested during the afternoon and night.

Billiard Tournament.

NEW YORK, June 12.—Cyrille Dion and Maurice Daly commenced a billiard match for $1,000 a side to-night, four games of 500 points each to be played. Daly won. Score—500 to 478; Daly's highest run 128, Dion's 63; average 10 10-49.

BLAINE AND BRISTOW.

A Story of Ill-feeling Between Them Denied.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—In view of the incorrect stories in circulation touching the relations of Messrs. Blaine and Bristow, the latter was called upon to-day to state the nature and result of their interview on Saturday night, but declined to make any communications other than that his relations with Mr. Blaine have never been otherwise than friendly. As to the conversation with Mr. Blaine on Saturday night, Mr. Bristow said Governor Dennison was present, and he preferred that any statement of what occurred should come from him.

Governor Dennison, being called upon, accordingly wrote out and signed the following statement:

"WASHINGTON, June 12, 1876.

"I make the following statement of the interview between Messrs. Blaine and Bristow on Saturday night, June 10, my memory being fresh as to what transpired at the interview, and for the reason that it may be important to the friends of these gentlemen to know the object and character of the interview. Last Thursday night, June 8, while traveling to New York, I met an acquaintance. In the course of a conversation with him he mentioned as a fact that he knew Blaine felt very unkindly towards Bristow because of his belief of Bristow being responsible in some way for the charges made against him (Blaine), and which are now attracting public attention. He mentioned especially one of a peculiarly offensive character, as to which I said, in reply, that it was impossible that Col. Bristow could ever have had any connection with it. Yesterday afternoon Col. Bristow called at my house and showed me a letter which he had received from a friend in New York, informing him that the gentleman I had met on the cars had communicated to him (the New York friend) the same story as he had to me. Col. Bristow expressed to me his unwillingness for this story to be uncontradicted to Blaine one moment beyond the earliest opportunity to make a denial, and as the story had been mentioned to me, and my name was mentioned in the letter from New York, he requested me to accompany him to Blaine's last evening, to which I readily assented. We found Mr. Blaine at his house. He received us very cordially, and Bristow remarked to him he desired to call his attention to the contents of his letter from New York, so far as they related to the story referred to, saying at the same time that there were several other matters which he wished to talk over with Blaine, but would defer doing so until after next week, referring, as was understood, to the Cincinnati Convention as a reason for the delay in respect of such matter, but, as he said, this story was of so vile a character that he could not permit a day to pass without having it fully understood with Mr. Blaine. He then read to Blaine so much of the letter as related to the story. Mr. Blaine, without hesitation and in an emphatic manner, disclaimed ever having heard Mr. Bristow's name connected with the origin or the publication of the story, and said that neither he nor any member of his family, nor friends, ever charged or, as I inferred from his disclaimer, ever suspected Bristow of having had any connection with or being in any sense responsible for the story. Bristow remarked to him that his first knowledge of the existence of the story was from Blaine himself, and referred to the time and place of its communication by Blaine to him. Bristow having now declaimed all knowledge of the story, and Blaine having fully acquitted him of all responsibility in connection with it, as well as of all others of the many accusations against him, all of which was done in a mutually friendly way, Bristow and I were about to take our leave. I should add here that prior to this I had given in detail the statement of the gentleman to me on the cars, and mentioned the fact that although a personal acquaintance of some years, I could not recall his name, and upon my description of him to Blaine he remembered him, and mentioned his name, saying at the time that the gentleman, although known to him, was not an intimate acquaintance, and that in fact he had never met him but three times, and recalled him with some difficulty on meeting him for a moment in Washington on Wednesday evening. As before remarked, we were about taking our leave, when Mr. Blaine urged in a kindly manner that we should keep our seats, which we did, and the conversation became somewhat general in its character, but in every sense friendly on the part of both Blaine and Bristow. The whole interview was characterized by the most friendly manifestation on the part of Blaine toward Bristow, and nothing occurred to suggest any doubt of his having the freindly regard of which he made mention, and in this spirit the visit was closed. I purposely omit reference to any other matter of the conversation, as my object in making this statement is to explain as fully as can be necessary all that occurred in respect to the story to which I have referred, and to say, as I have already said, that the interview was in every respect of a most friendly and pleasant character, and was not intended to and did not have any political significance. It may not be improper for me to say, with more emphasis then I have, that Blaine, in the course of the conversation, mentioned the fact of statements having been made to him from time to time connecting Bristow with the charges made against him (Blaine), as to all of which, he said, he never gave any credence whatever.

(Signed) "WM. DENNISON."

NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

The Freshest Gleanings from the Old World.

Failure of a Cotton Firm.

LONDON, June 12.—A large failure is reported of a cotton firm, with factories in the neighborhood of Waterford, Ireland. The liabilities are said to be $600,000.

Idle Steamships.

LIVERPOOL, June 12.—The number of magnigcent steamships lying idle in Liverpool and Birkenhead docks is unparalleled in the history of commerce, and the probability is the number will increase.

Cabinet Troubles in France.

PARIS, June 12.—A meeting of the cabinet is to be held to-morrow, when an important question will be brought up, which it is feared will lead to a difference between the President and Ministers. The latter have resolved to support M. Renouared as a candidate for the Life Senatorship made vacant by the death of M. Richard, while President MacMahon is determined to support M. Buffet.

Prince Milan's Allegiance.

LONDON, June 13.—A special to the *Morning Post* from Berlin reports that Prince Milan of Servia has sent an autograph letter to Constantinople, acknowledging his allegiance to Murad.

Reported Massacre by Russians.

The *Post's* Berlin special says the *Germania*, an Ultramontanne journal, publishes a private telegram, which reports that Russian troops have massacred Ruthenian Roman Catholics in Padlachia, even using cannon for that purpose.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

Meeting of the Women's International Temperance Convention in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—The Women's International Temperance Convention assembled this morning at the Academy of Music. Mrs. Margaret E. Parker, of Dundee, Scotland, President of the Temperance Union of Great Britain, occupied the chair. An address of welcome was delivered by Mrs. Annie Witteneyer, which was responded to by the President.

A letter was read sent by order of Queen Victoria, declining to send representatives, not saying that the matter must rest with the British public.

The following permanent officers were chosen: *President*: Mrs. Annie Witteneyer, of Pennsylvania; Vice Presidents: Mrs. Parken, of Dundee, Scotland; Mrs. Willing, of Illinois; Mrs. Millistwood, of Edinburgh; Mrs. Youmans, of Canada; Mrs. Johnson, of Tennessee; Mrs. Fowler, of Iowa; Mrs. Pruyton, of Japan; Mrs. Stuart, of Ohio, to represent England; Secretaries: Miss Willard, of Chicago; Mrs. Brut, of New York; Mrs. Harvey, of Canada; Treasurer: Mrs. Leavitt, of Ohio.

The committees were appointed and a recess taken till two P. M.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Horses Run Off by the Redskins—An Expedition in the Field.

CHEYENNE, WY., June 12.—Twenty head of horses were run off by Indians from Kelly's ranche, on the Chug, fifty miles north of this place, on the 10th inst. Capt. Egan started in pursuit. They crossed the Platte nine miles above Fort Laramie.

Six companies of the Fifth Cavalry, commanded by General Carr, with Buffalo Bill as guide, left Fort Russell on Sunday morning, and camp to-night at Chug. Five companies more move north in the morning, having one company for the protection of that valley. One company of this regiment is here yet, and another to arrive.

Two thousand head of cattle for the agencies arrived at Ogalla to-day.

NEW YORK, June 12.—At the billiard tournament to-night Slosson defeated Sexton—600 to 256. Slosson's best runs, 99 and 112; average 16 6-37.

SECOND EDITION

CINCINNATI.

Forming the Lines for the Great Battle.

THE OVERFLOW OF VISITORS IN THE CITY.

The Current of Gossip Concerning Candidates Prospects.

BLAINE STILL THE FAVORITE OF THE FIELD.

How the Preliminary Work is Being Done.

FACTS AND FANCIES FROM ALL QUARTERS.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CINCINNATI, June 12, 1876.

All day long the crowds have been pouring into the city, and the streets have resounded with the music which heralds the coming of the delegations. The city, however, seems to have a capacity for royally entertaining all who come, and so far all visitors have been comfortably cared for, and I have heard no dissatisfaction expressed at the arrangements made. The tide, however, has not yet reached its height, and Cincinnati may yet have its hands more than full to entertain all who come. Notwithstanding the crowds, however, and the interest which naturally centers in the Convention, there is comparatively little excitement. All the work is being done rather quietly, and I believe after all the Convention will be one of the most decient and one of the most harmonious known in the annals of the party. The supporters of the different candidates are warm in their advocacy of their favorite, but so far as I have observed there is no disposition to raise a breeze just for the sake of excitement or out of pique. This is the general outlook now, and unless something unusually rufling in its nature is stirred up, harmony and good feeling will prevail. This fact is indicated by the apparent desire of the supporters of the leading candidates to have no fight over the organization. The Blaine men will make no fight, but they suggest, for the sake of harmony, Pomeroy, of New York, for Temporary, and General Harlan, of Kentucky, for Permanent Chairman. The indications are that this will be acceptable. Blaine controls the organization, but does not propose to use this power, and so suggests one Conkling man and one Bristow man for presiding officers. The friends of the Maine statesman are evidently conscious that they are so strong that the usual little tactical advantages are not necessary. They feel that they can go before the Convention and win without trouble.

The sudden illness of Mr. Blaine has been very freely talked over here, and the news from Washington has been eagerly received. His illness, so far as my observation has extended, has gained him much sympathy and made him new friends, instead of weakening his forces. It is hard to tell just how the situation stands, and nothing positive can be arrived at until after the caucus meetings to-morrow, but the facts show that Blaine still leads the field, and is so far in advance that his nomination is almost a certainty. Nevertheless, his friends are not sleeping, but are quietly and energetically working.

The friends of Conkling and Bristow are very active, particularly the former, who claim that "New York's favorite son" will make a stronger showing than his opponents have any idea of. In contradiction of this statement there is talk of a slight disagreement in the New York delegation in the interest of Blaine. They say some of the men who shout on the outside for Conkling, in the inside councils are for Blaine. I don't know how much truth there is in this, but give it for what it is worth.

All the States in the Keystone were established in headquarters to-day, and banners were flying and doors were hospitably open. The Pennsylvania boys came up to time this evening and opened their headquarters in conspicuous style in the Grand Hotel, and are now in working order. They will stand by Hartranft. Hartranft is considered as a possible candidate in case Blaine is withdrawn, owing to his illness.

There has been considerable billing and cooing to-day between the different delegations. Some of the Western delegations with bands playing and colors flying serenaded their Eastern friends, and then the men from the East had to return the compliment, so that the sound of the music has hardly ceased during the past twelve hours.

The weather is intensely hot. The delegates and visitors will generally be glad when all is over and they can shake the dust of Porkopolis from their feet. L.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Indications of a Bolt.

11:30 P. M.—The Pennsylvania delegates here have been informally canvassing the situation here to-night, and although the full delegation is not yet on hand, a sufficient number are here to show the general drift. The indications point to a little breeze to-morrow in caucus, and a bolt in the Convention after the second ballot. John Hampton, of Allegheny, who is one of Blaine's most enthusiastic adherents, will lead the "bolters." They say they will stand by Hartranft so long as it appears that he has any chance, but they will not be bound to stand by him after the second ballot, unless they have some indications that their adherence will result in something more than mere compliment for him. Don Cameron is trying to "fix things" so as to have the delegation stand by Hartranft to the very last, as a unit, but it does not seem that he will be successful. Three-fourths of the delegation have Blaine for second choice, and want to vote for him at least after giving Hartranft support on not more than two ballots. It is quite likely there will be a pretty row in the delegation in case there is any attempt to stand by Hartranft after hope for him has gone. L.

Anxiety About Blaine's Health.

CINCINNATI, June 12.—The greatest anxiety has been felt by all parties to-day concerning the condition of Mr. Blaine. A number of dispatches have been received, all stating that he was improving rapidly, and in a day or two would be completely restored. Some parties declared it to be the fact that Mr. Blaine's illness was being used to weaken his force, and especially to prevent any sympathy being excited in his favor to the extent of winning doubtful delegates to his support.

A sensational dispatch to the *Enquirer* from Washington to the effect that Mr. Bristow had called upon Mr. Blaine in his prostrate condition, and was repelled by Mr. Blaine, causes considerable comment. Mr. Frye, leader of the Blaine faction, says he does not believe the statement, as there has been no allusion to it in his dispatches, and furthermore, he knew Mr. Blaine and Mr. Bristow were friendly, and always had been.

Speculations.

CINCINNATI, June 12.—The Morton men, starting with the assumption that Blaine will not recover in time to secure in the Convention the vote he otherwise would, even if presented there at all, are in much better spirits to-day than yesterday, claiming that the danger of the defeat of their candidate has lessened, and that what danger he has to fear comes from a new source, not, as yesterday, from Conkling, but from more than compensated for by gains from other quarters of "second-choice" delegates, that is those who will vote for Mr. Blaine after having obeyed their instructions or done all in their power for their favorite. Mr. Blaine's friends claim nearly enough with those who will support him from the first to nominate him.

Small Gains for Bristow.

The outlook for Mr. Bristow has apparently changed very little during the past two days. The entire delegation from Kentucky is now here, and their headquarters on the main floor of the Burnet House are the most extensive and attractive of all at that hotel. General John M. Harlan and his delegation are very quiet in their methods of work, and report constant but not very great gains. The most encouraging signs for Mr. Bristow come from the East. A few delegates from Massachusetts and Vermont who it was supposed would vote for Mr. Blaine, but were not counted upon very confidently by any one, arrived last night and this morning, and are very unwilling to talk about their preferences. The friends of Mr. Bristow claim that they will vote for their candidate, and as they are not credited to any other the claim may be well founded. Besides these, stray votes for Mr. Bristow are discovered in several other arriving delegations. For instance, Nevada has been placed in the Conkling column ever since it was announced that Senator Jones had hired a house for the entertainment of its delegates, and would himself bring Senator Sharon's proxy in his pocket; but one of the Nevada delegates who was present at a meeting of the Cincinnati Bristow Club last evening, and heard the eloquent speech of Mr. Burdett, a colored delegate from Henry Clay's old district in Kentucky, said subsequently in a speech that he should certainly vote for Kentucky's "favorite son." He had entertained some doubts about the proper course for him to pursue before his arrival here, but these had now been entirely removed. The savage warfare which the local press of Cincinnati has made upon Mr. Blaine has really helped Mr. Bristow very little, if indeed it has not on the other hand positively injured him. The movement to transfer a large block of the Southern delegates from Mr. Morton to Mr. Bristow, after the former shall have disappeared as a candidate, seems to have gathered very little momentum. The Southern delegates are very slow in arriving, and the meeting for the consideration of the policy which those from that section will adopt will probably be postponed until to-day.

The Pennsylvania Delegation.

The Pennsylvania delegation will decide upon their line of action in the caucus to-day. There is a strong sentiment in favor of Mr. Blaine, which threatens to assert itself if any attempt is made to turn the delegation over to Conkling. The instruction to vote as a unit will hold as long as Hartranft is a candidate, but it is almost certain that an effort to hold the delegation after leaving him will meet with disaster. The feeling for Hartranft is not genuine, and is an expression of the sentiment of the people of Pennsylvania, and there are very many men on the delegation who really look to his nomination as probable. They think by holding steadily to him when other candidates begin to lose he will gain, and they regard him as the strongest of the compromise candidates. They recognize that there is no undercurrent from outside in his favor, but do not on that account feel discouraged. The Pennsylvania delegation, whatever motive controls it, fortunately will best serve the prospect of securing a good nomination by adhering to Gov. Hartranft, for the State could probably nominate Blaine if it should really desire it. If the talk that some have in the nomination of Pennsylvania's "favorite son" could be realized, the candidate would surely be a man above reproach in private and public life, a good editor, a clear-headed, firm, modest man. No one outside of Pennsylvania expects his nomination, but if his real "attitude toward Pennsylvania politics were better known, he would be a more formidable candidate.

Conkling's Chances.

The Conkling men are jubilant and enormously exaggerating and overestimating their gains. They pretend to be confident of success on the third or fourth ballot; but the same confidence is expressed and the same assertions are most positively made by the supporters of Messrs. Morton and Blaine, and, unlike Conkling's friends, they make no secret of where they expect their strength to come from. They are indeed ready to sit down with inquiring delegates and tell them just what they count on, what pledges have been made to them, and how much or how little confidence they place in their pledges. The Conkling game, on the other hand, is in every way a secret and underhand one. The leaders profess, in a general way, that they are confident of victory, and they boldly declare that their candidate will receive at least one hundred and fifty votes on the first ballot, but they maintain the closest secrecy as to where these votes are to come from. I have been at some pains to discover what foundation they have for their claims, and find that Mr. Conkling may receive about one hundred votes on the first ballot, but that he cannot count with any degree of certainty upon even that number.

The Philadelphia Club.

The Hartranft club of Philadelphia, one hundred and twent-five in number, arrived this evening, accompanied by a band, and marched to the Burnet House. The members are uniformed, wearing black cloth suits and white dress hats, and a handsome portrait badge of their favorite candidate. Among the more prominent men in the party were Col. Wm. B. Mann, Wm. B. Leeds, Gen. H. H. Bingham, Postmaster Fairman, Mayor Stokely, and Gideon Clarke.

Endorsing Bristow.

An enthusiastic Bristow meeting was held to-night at Pike's Opera House, at which were over 1,000 people present. It was the forerunner of a still larger outpouring to-night at the same hall. The meeting was presided over by Mr. T. D. Lincoln, one of Cincinnati's eminent jurists, and an out-and-out Bristow man. Short but some able introductory remarks by the chairman, in which allusion was made to Secretary Bristow's fitness for the Presidency, the meeting was addressed by Prof. P. H. Phynds, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, a delegate to the Convention. Prof. Phynds eloquent tribute to Bristow's record for honesty and fearlessness in his administration of revenue affairs was warmly applauded. He was followed by Mr. George Walker, of the Reform Club of New York, who reviewed Secretary Bristow's governmental services in connection with the civil service reform, and referred in terms of the highest praise to his capability for filling the office of President.

That part of his address which reviewed Mr. Bristow's thorough convictions on the subject of honesty in the administration of the Government and his devotion to the hard-money principle struck the keynote. It was listened to with the deepest interest, and the speaker was rewarded with loud and long applause. He was followed by General Finnell, of Kentucky, an old friend of General Bristow, and therefore the better qualified to speak of the famous Secretary's war career. He did not fail to show that on the field of battle General Bristow was ever as brave and true to his duty as he has been since entering the public service.

Gov. Geo. F. Clark, of Colorado, but formerly of Cincinnati, made some eloquent remarks descriptive of his belief in Bristow as the only man to unite all opposition and win a glorious Republican victory this fall. The last speaker of the evening was Mr. Geo. Dufee, a colored man from Kentucky, who warmly advocated Bristow's claims to the Presidency, and spoke in encouraging terms of his strength in Kentucky.

The meeting was an unqualified success, and was the precursor of another and larger turnout for to-morrow evening, when Dr. Bellows, of New York, and Jas. Freeman Clarke, of Boston, are expected to address the meeting. The Bristow delegates to the Convention are highly pleased with the result of this evening's meeting, showing, as it does, the local strength of their candidate, and arguing well for the great contest of the week.

Where Curtis Stands.

During the day Mr. George William Curtis has been in consultation with Mr. Ellis H. Roberts, of Utica, and with Gen. Harlan and other friends of Bristow, but has not yet publicly expressed a preference for any candidate, but it is generally understood that he will make a strong and characteristic speech in opposition to the nomination of Mrs. Conkling.

Will Morgan Say.

Gov. Morgan, who as Chairman of the National Committee will call the convention to order, has arrived, and is at the Burnet House. He is accompanied by Mrs. Morgan. There is much eagerness to learn the position which he will assume in his opening speech.

The Conkling Game of Bluff.

The one most marked feature of the last few days of what may be called the fight before the Convention, has been the extraordinary efforts made by the supporters of Senator Conkling to talk their favorite into prominence. All the hotels are filled with New York men, the streets are lined with them, and, indeed, it seems almost as if they had captured the city and were occupying it to the exclusion of the delegates from the other States. Their confidence, or perhaps it would be better to say their assumed confidence, is quite remarkable, as is their drill and organization. The machine is in the very best working order, and represented only by its smooth-spoken, well-dressed, and presentable adherents. No others have been allowed to come to Cincinnati. It is continually puffing and blowing in the by-ways and highways, as well as in the committee rooms and hotel lobbies. Every Conkling shouter, and there are at least fifteen hundred of them here, is labeled with a blue badge bearing the name of the favorite son, and headed by an admirable brass band, they make periodical trips from one hotel to another, cheering for the Senator from New York. Of course, this kind of work is left entirely to what may be called the small fry. The leaders, however, are not idle. Mr. A. B. Cornell has gone to work with an energy and determination which almost inspires his followers, and with that knowledge of the machinery of politics for which he is noted, he has assigned to every prominent Conkling man here a specific duty, for the faithful performance of which he is held to a strict account. It has been ascertained to a nicety what States, outside of New York men, like Charles E. Smith, of Albany, Senator Tobey, Police Commissioner Wheeler, Charles E. Fitch, of Rochester, District Attorney Bliss, John I. Davenport, and Collector Daniels, of Buffalo, are most familiar with, and what delegations they can most easily influence, and they have been regularly instructed to work where they can do the most good. So far has the system been carried that cards have been prepared upon which the instructions and the names of persons to be visited, talked to, and influenced, have been plainly noted. So, for instance, if one of the gentlemen happened to have traveled in Europe on familiar terms with a prominent delegate from, say, Connecticut or Massachusetts, he is commissioned to see that delegate, and warned, upon pain of the displeasure of all true Conkling men, not to come back until he has made a favorable impression upon and secured some kind of a pledge from him. The amount of work of this kind which is being done here is almost beyond belief, and it is of course not without some result. Indeed, there can be no doubt that four or five delegates have been won over the way indicated.

Forming Against Blaine.

A dispatch to the New York *Times* says: "Blaine really is formidable, as all agree, and the first labor of all opposing forces is to keep Blaine from getting new votes, rather than in increasing the number of their own. The Conkling men welcome the Bristow votes in New England, and the Bristow men would be glad to find half a dozen votes for Conkling in Illinois to break the unity of that delegation. There is a well-defined fear that Blaine may have votes sufficient to nominate him on the first ballot, by reason of unlooked for changes, if he should poll, as his friends claim, a full vote of 300 on the roll call. The judgment of well-informed people is that such a result is impossible, but they are not comfortably sure. He seems to have his original strength, and if recent developments have hurt his prospects in the convention, it is in the power of growth. It seems to be admitted that he will have his greatest number of votes on the first ballot, and 274 is believed to be a high figure, while 250 are all that are freely conceded. No clear estimate can be made up before Tuesday night, even if it will then be possible.

Avoiding a Stampede.

It is well known that many nominations, both in State and National Conventions, have

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BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102½

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113⅛.

THE extremely warm and dry weather, for the past few days realizes our dream of summer very completely. It will more than meet the wishes of the politicians gathered at Cincinnati, we judge.

THE puddlers adhere firmly to their demand for five dollars a ton, and a sliding scale, for one year, and so the hoped for compromise between the two parties has not occurred. We have the hope, however, that some favorable arrangement can be made, and the lock-out ended. It is an unfortunate state of affairs for Pittsburgh, all round.

THE significant feature of the operations at Cincinnati, was the eagerness with which the delegates and people consulted the bulletins relative to Mr. BLAINE'S health. It indicated that popular interest centred in him, and that there is extreme solicitude as to whether he will be able to endure the strain of the office. The assuring bulletins of his physicians have fully dispelled all fears that it is more than temporary illness, arising from exposure to the noon-day sun.

IT IS among the possibilities that the Chinese labor question will cure itself, and along with it, Coolie importation. At North Adams, Massachusetts, Chinese labor is found to be unprofitable, owing to their failure to advance in skill. For the first few months they made progress, and then suddenly ceased. If this experience shall be general the problem of cheap labor by means of Chinese immigration, will be fully solved. They cannot be brought east, and the Pacific coast is swarming under an over-supply of the material.

WE have compared the salutatives of the new editors of the New York and Pittsburgh *Christian Advocates* and consider that of our new Pittsburgh editor the superior one. It is more fluent and easy in expression, and has more scope and grip of ideas. Dr. FOWLER shows a very appreciable amount of egotism, no freshness or suggestiveness of ideas, and a short, crabbed diction that seems entirely out of place in the editorial columns of the great *Advocate;* while Dr. WHEELER easily grasps the situation, and in a modest, sensible salutatory, clearly states his aim and purpose, in language and style that are agreeable and strong.

WE hope the warlike associations that gather about the 4th of July, will not [illegible] having [illegible] ation of [illegible] in Amer- [illegible] be no [illegible] foreign emblems or banners. As we understand it, there is a readiness on the part of societies of foreign origin to omit the display of their banners, but the propensity to explain their differences incites discussion and bad blood. The entire subject should be decided, and promptly ruled out from all further discussion. There is no need of unfriendly debates, and quarrels over so simple a matter as the celebration of the Fourth of July.

THERE is an old saying that "sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander," but the Democracy have no faith in that doctrine. The New York *World* bewails the suit against THOMPSON on account of money stolen from the Government, while Secretary of the Interior, as follows: "Secretary CHANDLER has begun early to beat the BLAINE gong for the campaign of 1876. He is doing himself no good, and certainly the country no good, by suing JACOB THOMPSON for public money which it appears that THOMPSON did not take and never had the least benefit from. The grounds on which this suit was begun would allow the persecution of almost every ex-Confederate in the country." This simply means that the medicine applied to BELKNAP must not be administered to THOMPSON.

THE Vice President apparently goes like a football among the politicians at Cincinnati, being valued only as it may enter in as an element in forming combinations. For example, HAYES has been offered the Vice Presidency if he will give his delegation to one of the leading candidates for the Presidential nomination. Each of the candidates, we judge, is playing the same role, and so bids are made all round. Any one having a moderately strong State delegation at his back, is quite sure of an offer of the Vice Presidency. The fault arises, in a large measure, from the failure of the people to designate suitable candidates for Vice President, as also on the part of those available for that position, in that all want to be Presidential candidates. Yet experience has taught us that we need exercise the greatest possible caution with regard to this second choice. ANDREW JOHNSON, and back of him, JOHN TYLER, are fair representatives of this danger. Even MILLARD FILLMORE, while personally a respectable man, gave us a nerveless and undecided administration of little positive benefit to the country. We have, at the present, more fear in that direction than in any other, as at Cincinnati, we are confident of BLAINE'S nomination. It is essential that we have a good second choice, and in the list of available we know of none we prefer to WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York—a man stronger in that State, in our belief, than is Senator CONKLING.

THE PROBABILITIES.

So far as our scope of influence extends, the operations of the delegates at Cincinnati are not involved. Before this issue reaches Cincinnati the lines will have been closed, and the policy of delegates resolved upon. We therefore indulge in such conjectures as the situation warrants. It is evident that the policy of the leaders of the delegations opposed to BLAINE is to gain a tactical victory over him. If they could perfectly unite, that might possibly be done, but the difficulty in giving it effect arises from the fact that there is so nearly a majority among the delegates whose second choice is BLAINE, that it will be very difficult to succeed in tactics that require a majority of the entire Convention. A two-third rule would be as likely to hurt other candidates as BLAINE,—hence the difficulty of carrying it in Convention. The danger to BLAINE lies, mainly, in two directions. 1. In breaking and scattering his forces. There is much talk over their ability to do this, but we regard it as largely made up of buncombe. The effort is to weaken some by the declaration that others are weakening. We do not attach large importance to this, and yet, among impressible men, we cannot always be sure of the result. The effort is also made to create the impression that BLAINE has not made a satisfactory explanation of the MULLIGAN letters. To those who will not believe the evidence of a half dozen witnesses, it is impossible to furnish a satisfactory explanation. But to all who are disposed to consider legitimate evidence, the defense was satisfactory.

2. The second method is to consolidate the vote of all the candidates beside himself against him. This, as we think cannot be done. In the Pennsylvania and other delegations, there are many warm friends of BLAINE, who, if the attempt is made to break lines at all, will vote for, rather than against him. Still we recognize that much is often done by good management, and know that there are many shrewd politicians at work against him. Yet, we imagine that the known sympathies of the people will be largely influential, at least with such as are at Cincinnati, with the honest purpose of representing the wishes of the Republican party. And those sympathies are with BLAINE. No one believes, when it is brought close down that he is not an honest man. His record, all through, is better than that of any other candidate named. Taking into account these facts, and his heavy vote, we assume that his chances for the nomination are steadily increasing, and that he will be the candidate of the party. We also regard him as the strongest candidate of all that are prominently named. Governor HARTRANFT we rank as foremost among all, and believe he could be put in the forefront without the slightest fear of defeat. But as between BLAINE and his foes, we fancy he will be triumphant over them all.

SERVIA AND TURKEY.

The latest from Servia is more pacific in tone. The surrounding principalities have notified Prince MILAN that if he precipitates war, he will be held responsible for the results. Intelligence, it is said, has been forwarded to the Sultan that the arming of the Servians does not involve the violation of Turkish territory, but is rather pacific in its purposes,—all of which shows that another spirit possesses the threatening warriors, different from that of a fortnight since. *Apropos* of this, there is a report current of an old prophecy relative to the continuance of Turkish power in Europe. It has long been in circulation among the Sclavic races, and is to the purport that the Turks were to be driven out of Constantinople at the expiration of four hundred years from their first occupancy. This time expired on the 27th of May last. The very gate by which Constantinople was to be entered was pointed out. It is thought by many that the uprising of the Sclavic races was largely inspired by the prophecy. The time for its fulfilment having passed, their enthusiasm begins to subside. Such is the view now presented. It is quite probable that the real secret of the reported lull in warlike preparations, results from the fact that England has shown a very decided purpose to interfere in behalf of Turkey. At all events, there is a lull in warlike rumors.

Servia is the real backbone of the rebellion among the principalities. She is out of debt, and possessed of excellent credit, while Turkey is practically insolvent. The Servians are a warlike race, whose bravery and endurance have been tested through centuries of wars. Their army is thoroughly organized upon the German plan, and is thoroughly equipped. Servia has a regular standing army of 5,000, a national militia of 150,000, and a garrison force liable to duty of 80,000 men. Its militia of the first and second class is so organized that an army of from 70,000 to 80,000 men can be mobilized in a very short time. It has an artillery of 350 field guns and 400,000 muskets of improved patterns in its arsenals. It has now in the field an army of 75,000 men confronting a Turkish army of 27,000. Thus she is possessed of very decided strength, apart from what Russia may give her.

Her relations with Turkey have been unfriendly, for 400 years past. After the capture of a portion of her territory, by MOHAMMED II., in 1454, she was bandied about among the great powers, till in 1739, she was again restored to the Turks. But in 1805, her people rose under CZERNY GEORGE and forced the Sultan to recognize her semi-independence. By the treaty of Paris, in 1856, Servia was placed under protection of the great European powers as a semi-independent State, the twenty-eighth article of the treaty ordering that "the Principality of Servia shall continue to hold of the Sublime Porte, in conformity with the imperial decrees which fix and determine its rights and immunities, placed henceforward under the collective guarantee of the contracting powers. In consequence, the said Principality shall preserve its independent and national administration, as well as full liberty of worship, of legislation, of commerce, and of navigation." The Servians have the right to elect their rulers, have their own coinage and courts, and complete freedom of commerce. Their only obligation to Turkey is to pay an annual tribute of 2,300,000 piastres, or about $92,000, and by the terms of their treaty to furnish a certain contingent of troops in case of war. The antagonism between the two powers are those of race and religion. The Servians are Christians, and largely made up of the Sclavonic race. Their antagonism to the Turks is hereditary and invincible, and it is an outrage that they should pay tribute to that insulting power. If peace is secured now it will not be permanent.

THE SABBATH ISSUE.

The Sabbath question received a practical discussion in the *Leader* of Sunday last, from the pen of Mrs. SWISSHELM, who writes from Leipsic, Saxony, of a Sunday, possibly exceptional in its devotion to business, but illustrative of what the effect of the lax observance of the day is. She does not confine her remarks to the particular Sunday of fair day extravagance, but affirms generally that the day is, in its early part, devoted to intense toil, that the afternoon may be spent in equally laborious pleasure. Generalizing from these observations, she concludes that the oppressive condition of women, where she is residing, is largely attributable to this non-observance of the Sabbath. We refer to the letter, however, to call from it, a quotation that embodies the gist of both observation and reflection on her part:

With all their boasted philosophy and humanity, these people give to the animals under their dominion no day of rest. Their poor horses, poor dogs, poor donkeys and poor women they allot no period of repose. To them it is work, work, work from morning, noon to night; then work without an evening fire to brighten their labor. Work Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sabbath; work from January to June, inclusive, and then from June to January; work for the meat that perisheth; work for the body that the worms or fire shall eat! Take no thought for the life to come! Perhaps all nations and kindreds, and tongues, and peoples who have ever lived have been mistaken in believing that it is not all of life to live nor all of death to die! Perhaps the universal instinct of humanity is a myth, a bubble, a dream; the universal longing for immortality an exception in a universe in which demand always points to supply! Perhaps man differs from all other creatures in having a want for whose gratification no provision has been made! So, let us build our social fabric on this perhaps! It seems like a very nice foundation, and no one has yet proven it false to be the very lid rock of truth. Away with your superstitions and your Sundays! We are going to have a good time! But is their time good? Are not all things dual, and one side ever controlled by its opposite? Can liberty exist without restraint, or labor be sweet without rest? Would not one day of even enforced rest, make the other six more profitable, apart from all religious consideration? As much of the enjoyment of life comes from imagination might it not be pleasant for us all to imagine we have souls capable of communion with the power which created or evolved this union; if this idea should once become as real to us as a theatrical representation, why might we not devote some special time to its indulgence? Say that we give only Wednesday evenings to imagining that some great actor is *Hamlet* or *Richard III.*, why should we not give Sabbath to fancying ourselves children of the Heavenly King, and cultivating a love and reverence for that "Heaven Father" whom all people have discovered more or less dimly, and who may be a very proud and powerful reality, even if all the polowog systems that ever were broached could be or had been proved true?

The *Leader* evidently felt the force of the rebuke contained in the above, and weakly sought to break the force of the letter by pleading that the *forenoon* is the sacred part of the Sabbath, and the afternoon the secular. In order to balance up the days, it gives the evening before to the sacred part of the Sabbath. The Jewish Sabbath was from sunset to sunset. But Mrs. SWISSHELM'S complaint is that where she is there is *no* Sabbath—the forenoons being given to work, and the afternoons to enjoyment. This she claims not to be exceptional, but to constitute the real continental Sabbath. However prejudiced the *Leader* may be on the subject, it should not misrepresent the drift of its correspondence, which, as against what was seen in Saxony, argues that if our Sabbath is only based on the imagination, its elevating influence should cause it to be respected.

OLD TIME POLITICS.

The Old System of Presidential Nominations.

Our Presidents and Vice Presidents were, at first nominated by caucusses composed of the Senators and members of the House of Representatives belonging to each party. This caucus system, although we often see it decried by English writers and papers, was really derived from our early politicians from England. It became the habit of the Parliamentary leaders of the Whigs and Tories, soon after the revolution of 1688, to meet at taverns or club houses in order to provide discipline for the party ranks, to discuss and decide on measures, and even on special votes, and to designate the *personnel* of new ministries. Many an entertaining story of these conclaves, which often partook of a festive and literary as well as deliberate character, has come down to us in the writings of Addison, Steele, Hervey, and Horace Walpole; and although they were not known as "caucusses," they were such in form and in purpose.

Even before the Revolution, American politics had taken a distinct party shape, and what were virtually caucuses were held in the quaint old inns of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, on the part both of the Tories and the patriots. It was often decided in these conferences who should be sent to the General Court, who should be made Colonel of militia, who should be delegated to the Continental Congress. At the "Green Dragon," in Boston, notable conferences of the caucus order were wont to be held, in which Hancock, Adams, Otis and Warren were leading and inspiring spirits.

For the first three Presidential elections, however, there were no nominating caucuses of Congressmen, for the reason that the candidates were very clearly designated by the events of the Revolutionary and Constitution-forming period. * * *

It was in the year 1800, when a successor was to be chosen to President Adams, that the first caucus recorded in our history was held. It met at Philadelphia, was called by the Republican opposition, and comprised thirty-seven members of the Lower House and nine Senators. There was nothing very strict or formal about the meeting. These gentlemen met to discuss candidates, very likely in one of those coffee-houses which early Congressmen used to frequent in the Quaker City, and there seems to have been no very sharp rivalry for the places on the ticket. The caucus was of one accord that Jefferson should be presented to the people for the Presidency.

The first caucus in which there was a contest held in January, 1808. Jefferson was about to retire from the Presidency. It was certain that the nominee of his party would be elected. Virginia, that had already furnished two out of the three Presidents, supplied the rival candidates to the Republican caucus. One was James Madison, who, having begun as a Federalist, had become a strong political adherent of Jefferson, and was now Secretary of State. The other was Colonel Monroe, who had been minister to France. The caucus comprised ninety-four Senators and members, and Madison was nominated by 83 votes, George Clinton, the then Vice-President, receiving a renomination for that office.—*Harper's Magazine for July.*

"SLINGING SLANG."

Teaching a Smart Drummer the Good old English Language.

As a newly engaged commercial traveler was about starting on a commercial trip from his place in Chicago, the other day, he suddenly turned to his employer, a grave old merchant, and inquired: "I say, boss, what shall I do when I get out of soap?"

"Soap?" said the old man, "why, save your samples, and you won't get out."

"But I mean what shall I do when I get out of grease?" continued the young man.

"Grease? grease?" pondered the old man, "why you don't need any grease—you are not working for a lubricator estab——."

"Oh, but you don't understand me," chimed in the youthful employe, rather embarrassed. "I mean what shall I do if I run out of spondulix—stamps—wealth."

Spondulix? stamps? wealth?" echoed the mystified merchant, looking at the young man over his glasses, to see if he had gone crazy.

"Yes, currency—greenbacks," exclaimed the drummer, "cash money you know?"

A light seemed to dawn on the old gentleman's mind at this moment, for gazing upon the creature before him with a look of contempt and pity, he broke forth: "Young man what are you giving us? I rather guess you needn't go out, for I don't believe our class of customers could get along very well with you—they all speak English. Pull down your vest, step up to the cashier's desk and get your sugar. Now cheese it cully, you're bounced."

And that is the way the high-toned kid got bounced—all through the pernicious habit of slinging slang.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*

How He Screwed Him Up.

Jim has been working in the country, says the Jackson (Miss.) *Pilot*, and, on coming to town, was regaling his friends with his experience on the corner. "You know de man what I went to work wid? Well, you see he told me he would do better by me dan any of his neighbors was doin' by der hans; he would give de third of de crap, and I line myself. Well, you see I went to church and gits acquainted wid de neighbors' hans. Dars Mr. Washington, he is working on young Billy Smith's place, and is gittin' de fourth, and find hisself; and dars Mr. Linkum, he't workin' on old man Jones' place, and is gittin' de fifth, and is found bersides. Well, yer see, when I gits home, and was aworkin' in the crap, I got to studyin,' and de more I studied de more I come to the conclusion dat de third wasn't gwine to do me. So I goes to the boss, and says I—I says, 'You told me you was agwine to do better by me dan any of de neighbors was by dere hans.' He says he's been talkin' to 'em, and dat he was, and I says dat I'se been havin' some constination with neighbors hans myself. Dat Smith's hans was gittin' de fourth, and Jones' hans was gittin' de fifth and found, and I wasn't gwine to stand no third. So he says he would rehinge de old one, and make a new contrack, and we bof come to town 'fore Squire Robinson and made it; here's the paper now, and dat's the way I screwed him up to the fourth. I tell you what's de fact, boys, you can't trust none ob dem white folks." And Jim mounted his mule and rode off.

AFFAIRS OF STATE.

ADAM HORNER, of near Jonstown, was arrested on Saturday and held for trial for illicit dealing in whisky.

AN important suit terminated on Friday at Butler, in which Miss Kittie Conrad, of Karns City, formerly of Clarion county, figured as plaintiff, and William Keyser, of Campbell farm, as defendant. The suit was an action to recover damages for "breach of promise," and resulted in favor of the plaintiff in the sum of $1,500. It was shown by the evidence that on eight different occasions Miss Conrad made preparations to be married, but the unfaithful William failed in each instance to appear. Three times the parents made preparations and invited guests with like results. These facts coming before the jury it took them but seven minutes and a half to decide in her favor as stated above.

FORGOTTEN.

BY CONSTANCE FENIMORE WOOLSON.

Once, looking through a little sheaf
Of papers stored from girlhood's years,
I chanced upon a faded leaf,
And read, half smiling half in tears.

This legend on the wrapping set
In delicate girl-writing small:
"Never this day, this leaf forget"
And, lo! I had forgotten all.

Nor could I think with all my care
What it did ever mean, and so
I slowly let the summer air
Waft it away, and watched it go.

With dreaming gaze. And is it thus,
I mused, with this world's joy and grief?
"Never forget," it seems to us,
As I wrote on my little sheaf;

When, lo! without our knowedge, curled
Our scroll of earth; its story small
Comes not into that higher world;
Besides—we have forgot it all
—*Harper's Magazine for July.*

Mr. Morrow vs. Dr. Donnelly.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Will you be kind enough to give the following room in your columns in this morning's issue of your paper? I see that at a meeting of the Catholic societies held at Emerald Hall, Dr. Donnelly charges the Orangemen with perjury. He says that they have sworn allegiance to a foreign power. Now this I denounce as being a malicious falsehood, and Dr. Donnelly is the author of it. The Orangemen of this country owe no allegiance to any country save the United States of America; this they have sworn to protect, and will protect so long as life remains. But a man like Dr. Donnelly to say that he is a loyal American citizen; he, a man who only recently took up arms against the United States flag, and had the flag of Ireland at the head of his column when he went to break the treaty with England and the United States, and take Canada as his possession! This man to call himself an American citizen and have the audacity to dictate to them how they will turn out to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the independence of this glorious Republic! Any information contrary to the above from Dr. Donnelly will be gladly received by me either in the papers or by letter addressed to Allegheny City.

Yours, &c.,
ROBERT MORROW.

Election of Teachers.

The Board of School Directors of the Third ward, Allegheny, have elected the following teachers to officiate in the two school houses of that ward for the ensuing year: No. 1 Primary department—Hattie Musgrave, Bella Herring, A. H. Brown, M. S. Cochran, J. M. Weaver, Mollie Royal, Nettie J. Black, M. E. Herdman, L. C. Igle, Medium—Jennie Adair, Thomas Jamison, M. E. Galbraith, M. E. Cooper. Grammar—Annie E. Hunter, M. J. Jones, L. V. Gemmill, E. H. Black. Penmanship—Eva L. Ernest. High school department—Mrs. Oglesby.

School No. 2: Primary department—Amanda Rollin, Clara E. Kunkle, Charlotte Hancock, Frances Rowland, Josie M. Crawford, Lizzie Peet. Medium department—Georgie Neely, Sadie C. Sample, Annie Smith. Grammar—Mary M. Quigg, Annie B. Frasier. Miss Frasier was elected Assistant Principal. Prof. J. N. Caldwell, last year's Principal, was selected for that position this year, but it is not yet assured that he will be retained, some of the members having it in their mind to try the experiment of dispensing with the services of a male Principal.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz,
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MIBSON.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

Centennial Visitors,
FROM
ALL NATIONS,
Universally use B.T.
Babbitt's Best Soap.

A California paper prints the following Chinese love song:

Ilo veag iriwi thalm onde yes
Ands almo ncolo redno se.
Sheh asaqneue ofre alsto rehair,
He rcin bef etha ve noth ose.
Onbi dene stsospan dpup pgd ogs
Shef atte nan pandg rown
Sofa stit takeate smil iin ers,
Towi deno uthe rclot hes.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS TRIMMINGS.

READ. Saturday, June 10th, 1876. **READ.**

GRAND ANNOUNCEMENT OF SPECIAL BARGAINS.

More New Goods at Lowest Figures.

EVERY DEPARTMENT FULL AND COMPLETE.

OPENED THIS DAY.

Some of the best bargains in Black and Colored SILKS we have ever had the pleasure of opening on our counters. These goods, purchased by Mr. Semple himself in New York yesterday, of course they are the best value at bottom prices.

NOTICE.

At 75, 87½c and $1. good Black Dress Silks.
At $1.12½ and $1.25, a few pieces of extra heavy Black Silks, worth $1.37½ and $1.50.
At $1.37½ and $1.50, Heavy Black Silks.
At $1.62½, $1.75, $1.87½ and $2, Black Dress Silks of superior value.
At $1, Colored Dress Silks.
At $1.25 and $1.50, Colored Silks, extra value.
Large assortment of Barred and Striped Dress Silks, at attractive prices.
All the latest shades in Irish Poplins, Pongee Silks, Pongee Mohairs and Silk Poplins at very low prices.
Also, opened to-day, a bargain in choice assortment of Summer Plaids at 8c—12 yards for 96c.
Full assortment of Plaids for summer wear, at 10, 12½, 18¾, 25 and up to 87½c.
At 25c, Deloge, Creton Twills, Serges, &c., &c.
At 37½c, All wool Deboges, plain and twilled.
At 20 and 25c, all shades in Colored Alpacas.
At 25c, Black Alpacas, worth 31c.
At 31, 37½ and 50c, Black Alpacas usually sold at one-fourth more.
At 25c, an extra bargain in Black Hernants, worth 40c, usually sold at that price. A good Black Hernani for only 12½c. Black Hernanis up to $2.50 in plain, barred and striped.
Dress Linens, plain and figured Chintzes, much under usual prices.
Bargains extra in Black Cashmeres from 50c to $3.50. Colored Cashmeres from 25c up.
Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., at low figures.

NOTICE.

Notice our Domestic list for this day. Very full assortment of all kinds of Housekeeping Goods.
At 5 and 6¼c, Brown Muslins, splendid value.
At 7c, Heavy Brown Muslins.
At 8c, extra fine Brown Muslins.
At 6¼ and 7c, Bleached Muslins.
At 8½c, soft-finish Bleached Muslin; all the favorite Brands at 10c.
At 11, 12½ and 15c, extra value in Ticking.
At 12½c, good Red Check, or 9 yards for $1; finer Checks at equally low figures.
At 9, 10 and 12½c, Ginghams—cheap.
At 12½c, extra heavy Cheviots, or 9 yards for $1. Plain and Striped Awning cheap.
At 25c, a bargain in Table Linens.
At 28, 33, 35, and 37½c, Table Linens.
At 75, 87½c and $1, Turkey red Table Linens in all patterns.
At 8, 10 and 12½c, Bleached Crashes.
A bargain in imported Napkins, slightly imperfect, at $1 a dozen—cheap.
Splendid new line in latest styles of Chintzes at 10, 11 and 12½c, American and Foreign.
At $1, Rates' Toilet Quilts.
At $1.25, Bates' Crochet Quilts.
Special Inducements in remnants Shirting Linens; ask to see these after making purchases.
Lap Rugs in all materials and patterns.

THIRD FLOOR,

To be reached by elevator in rear part of store. One half minute will take you safely there for Carpets, Oil Cloths, Stair and Table Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Shadings and Blinds, Stair Rods and Buttons (something new), Door Mats, Brussels and Velvet Rugs, &c., in great variety.
At 12½c, Stair Carpets.
At 18½c, Hemp Carpets.
At 35c, Flowered Carpets—very cheap.
At $1.00 Brussels Carpets.
At 25c, Brussels Hassocks—very cheap.

SECOND FLOOR,

To be reached by stairs in front or rear part of store or by elevator in one-fourth of a minute.

NEW SUITS, NEW SUITS.

Ladies are especially directed to our very large and attractive line of Suits. We are daily making new additions to this department, and with our manufacturing facilities ladies can always depend on the very latest of styles, trimmings, &c.
At $2, a bargain in Ladies' Linen Oversuits.
At $2.50, Ladies' White Barred Jaconet Suits, really worth $7, never were made for less.
Ladies' Braided, Embroidered and Plain Linen Oversuits and Suits, at extra low prices.
Ladies' Suits in Black and Colored Alpacas, Debege, Barred Poplins, Grenadines and Black and Colored Silks, made by ourselves, at prices which cannot be equaled.
Misses' Braided Linen Oversuits and Suits.
Ladies' Linen Dusters.
At $1.25, Calico Wrappers, well finished.
At $1.50 and $1.75, Chintz Wrappers.
Ladies' Silk and Cashmere Sacques, cheap; Lace Points, Capes and Sacques.
At 75, 87½c and $1, New Striped Shawls.
Shawls, Barred, Striped and Plaid. Shawls, Cashmere, Thibet and Broche.
Ladies' and Misses' Gauze and Muslin Underwear.
Infants' Overdresses and Capes.
Tucked Skirts, 75c. Chemises, 75c.
At 62 and 75c, Poplin Skirts.
White Embroidered and Plain Waists. Chintz Waists in all patterns.
Hoop skirts and Panniers. Nainsooks and Jaconets. Piques and Tarletan.
Lace Curtains, all kinds.
At $1.37½, $1.62½, $2.50 and $3, Boys' Suits.
At $5, $6, and $7, Youths' Suits.
At $8.50 and $9.50, All-wool Worsted Youths' Suits. At $8.50, Men's Suits.
Entirely new arrivals of above goods. An examination of same is desired.

NOTIONS.

In our Notion Department we keep everything, from a Clothes Pin or Hair Pin up, so that all parties coming to our establishment can depend on getting everything, and at the most reasonable figures. Please make it a point to visit this department and freely ask for whatever you wish, and your wants will be promptly attended to.

BARGAINS NOW ON COUNTER.

At 85c, Unlaundried Shirts, usually sold at $1 and $1.25—front Linen and 3 ply, and excellent Muslin—a decided bargain. Ask to see them.
At 75c, $1, and $1.25, White Shirts, laundried, fronts all Linen and worth double the money.
At 1 pair for 25c, Ladies' White Hose, every pair worth 10c.
At 10c, extra size Ladies' White Hose.
At 10c, Gents' Colored Socks, good value.
At 5 and 6¼c, Gents' White Socks, extra value.
At 12c, Gents' British Sock—REAL.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's White and Colored Hose, at very lowest figures.
New arrival of Gents'

BLACK AND COLORED TIES.

All patterns and shapes in Ladies' Hats, Bonnets, &c., have come to hand this day. Also, a large assortment of Flowers in great variety.

HATS ALREADY TRIMMED

And trimmed to order on shortest notice. Saturday morning a good time to order. Come early on Saturday, that crush of evening may be avoided.
Kid Gloves, Embroideries, Laces, Handkerchiefs, &c.

FANS, FANS, FANS,

In great variety, from 5c up in Japanese.
Trunks, new arrival. Boots, Shoes and Gaiters constantly on hand and arriving. Parasols, Parasols.

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

NOS. 165, 167 & 169 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

June 12, 1876.

ERWIN,

172 and 174

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

NEW GOODS

Opened This Week.

Linen Suits,
Linen Overdresses,
Parasols,
Lace Jackets,
Lace Shawls,
Stripe Grenadines,
Plaid Grenadines,
Plain Hernanis,
Damassee Pongee,
Silk Pongee,
Light Chintzes,
Blue and White Chintzes.
Plain Blue Percales,
Light Summer Plaids.

Everything New and Fresh.

A. W. ERWIN,

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FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

N. B.—We have made sweeping reductions in the prices of our Plaids, Striped and Plain Dress Goods, to close out our large stock of these goods. Call and see the real bargains we are offering.

CANTBUSTEM!

DOUBLE STEEL CORSET CLASPS,
15 Cents and 19 Cents.

Champion Corsets	98
Bosom Form	1 23
Abdominal do	2 98
Tape Front Skirts	83
Bustles	23c to 1 47
Traveling Satchels, 14-inch	99
Red Morocco Satchels	2 47
Shawl Straps, 2 straps	25
8-inch Silk Sandal Wood Fan	33
Black Silk Fan	33
Gauzy Japanese Fans	5c, 8c, 11c and 19
Plaid Sash Ribbon	23
All Silk Ribbons	No. 5, 10c; No. 7, 12c; No. 9, 15c; No. 12, 19c.
Real Tinker Curls	99
Ladies' Fancy Sets, Collars and Cuffs	14
Children's White Hose	6c to 43
Ladies' Extra Long Nottingham Hose	19
Wide Yak Lace	19

Bargains in Black Silk Fringe, from 19c to $1.97, at

J. D. Carlisle's,
87 FIFTH AVE., PITTSBURGH.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CARPETS.

CARPETS. OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, Window Shades, AT LOWEST PRICES. D. & F. S. WELTY, 115 and 117 Federal St., ALLEGHENY. CARPETS.

CALDWELL'S NEW BUILDING.

CARPETS.

There are Three Reasons Why Everybody Should Buy from

M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,

NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE.

1st—Our sales room being on Second Floor, our expenses are less than any other house of the same class.
2d—We buy everything from Manufacturers, so that our customers have but one profit to pay.
3d—We sell for Cash, avoiding thereby losses by bad debts, and are offering goods at the LOWEST PRICES.

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SPRING PATTERNS

JUST OPENED.

Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.

ARCHITECTS.

BOYD & GAMBLE,
ARCHITECTS
GERMANIA BANK BUILDING,
Corner of Wood street and Diamond alley.

T. D. EVANS,
ARCHITECT,
Has returned from Europe.
OFFICE—56 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

BARR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS
HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building, Cor. Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.

E. M. BUTZ, Architect,
64 and 66 Federal street, Allegheny,
has designed and superintended the erection of the Penna. Reform School Buildings, German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Second Ward Public School, Allegheny, Seventh U. P. Church, 44th street, Pittsburgh, City Hall, New Castle, Pa., Boyle Block, Federal street, Allegheny, and numerous public and private buildings.

NOTICE.

Remnants Remnants **SILK** Remnants Remnants

On Thursday, June 1,

We will offer on our

Silk Counter,

AT

Much Less Than Real Value,

A LARGE LOT OF

Plain Colored, Black and White and Colored Stripe and

CHECK SILKS.

Choice and desirable goods, in quantities ranging from 1 to 15 yards. Many good bargains are offered in this lot of Silk. Our line of

Plain Colored Dress Silks

Is kept up full and complete in all the desirable shades of Real Brown, Myrtle, Prune, Dark Steel and Slate, Smoke Navy Blue, &c. We also offer a choice assortment of

Black Grenadines

In Plain, Barred, Striped and Brocade Patterns

VELVET STRIPED HERNANIS,

Black, Navy Blue and Myrtle. All the newest patterns in

Black & Colored Brocade Silks,

Black Velvets, Plain, Barred and Striped, all at the lowest prices.
Black Gros Grain and Taffetta Dress Silks, most reliable makes, wear guaranteed.
Thin Taffeta Silks for lining Grenadines, from 90c per yard up.
New Goods in every Department.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

197 and 199

PENN AVE.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, &c.

Best Bargains

EVER OFFERED IN PITTSBURGH.

In order to reduce stock and make room for new importations, will sell for

THIRTY DAYS,

At the following

LOW PRICES.

Best Stone China Tea Sets, 46 pieces, $4.00.
Best Stone China Dinner Sets, 101 pieces, $15.00.
Best Stone China Chamber Sets, $3.75.
Decorated China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $8.00.
Best China Dinner Sets, $30.00.
Decorated Dinner Sets, very low.
Vase and Mantle Ornaments.
Silver and Britannia Ware.

All Reduced!

100 WOOD ST.

GEO. H. GARBER.

FRENCH GLASS SHADES!

For covering Wax Flowers, Clocks, Stuffed Birds, Goods in Show Windows, &c. Extra heavy Shades for Cemetery use.

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GOOD ICE AND PLENTY OF IT.

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HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
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All orders by mail promptly attended to.

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County Pure Crab Cider, put up expressly for sale pint and quart bottles, for sale by the dozen or single bottle at the Family Grocery Store of
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Corner Liberty and 9th streets.

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CIDER just received and for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
116 Water street.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

BROWN & BLACK.
PRODUCE
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And dealers in all kinds of Produce, Flour, Grain, Feed, &c.
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Special attention given to consignments.
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KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 28½f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102½

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¾.

THE extremely warm and dry weather, for the past few days realizes our dream of summer very completely. It will more than meet the wishes of the politicians gathered at Cincinnati, we judge.

THE puddlers adhere firmly to their demand for five dollars a ton, and a sliding scale, for one year, and so the hoped for compromise between the two parties has not occurred. We have the hope, however, that some favorable arrangement can be made, and the lock-out ended. It is an unfortunate state of affairs for Pittsburgh, all round.

THE significant feature of the operations at Cincinnati, was the eagerness with which the delegates and people consulted the bulletins relative to Mr. BLAINE's health. It indicated that popular interest centred in him, and that there is extreme solicitude as to whether he will be able to endure the strain of the office. The assuring bulletins of his physicians have fully dispelled all fears that it is more than temporary illness, arising from exposure to the noon-day sun.

IT IS among the possibilities that the Chinese labor question will cure itself, and along with it, Coolie importation. At North Adams, Massachusetts, Chinese labor is found to be unprofitable, owing to their failure to advance in skill. For the first few months they made progress, and then suddenly ceased. If this experience shall be general the problem of cheap labor by means of Chinese immigration, will be fully solved. They cannot be brought east, and the Pacific coast is swarming under an over-supply of the material.

WE have compared the salutatives of the new editors of the New York and Pittsburgh *Christian Advocates* and consider that of our new Pittsburgh editor the superior one. It is more fluent and easy in expression, and has more scope and grip of ideas. Dr. FOWLER shows a very appreciable amount of egotism, no freshness or suggestiveness of ideas, and a short, crabbed diction that seems entirely out of place in the editorial columns of the great *Advocate;* while Dr. WHEELER easily grasps the situation, and in a modest, sensible salutatory, clearly states his aim and purpose, in language and style that are agreeable and strong.

WE hope the warlike associations that gather about the 4th of July, will not continue to control the opportunities having to charge the forthcoming celebration of that glorious anniversary. It is an American celebration, and there should be no discussion as to the introduction of foreign emblems or banners. As we understand it, there is a readiness on the part of societies of foreign origin to omit the display of their banners, but the propensity to explain their differences incites discussion and bad blood. The entire subject should be decided, and promptly ruled out from all further discussion. There is no need of unfriendly debates, and quarrels over so simple a matter as the celebration of the Fourth of July.

THERE is an old saying that "sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander," but the Democracy have no faith in that doctrine. The New York *World* bewails the suit against THOMPSON on account of money stolen from the Government, while Secretary of the Interior, as follows: "Secretary CHANDLER has begun early to beat the BLAINE gong for the campaign of 1876. He is doing himself no good, and certainly the country no good, by aiding JACOB THOMPSON for public honor which it appears that THOMPSON did not take and never had the least benefit from. The grounds on which this suit was begun would allow the persecution of almost every ex-Confederate in the country." This simply means that the medicine applied to BELKNAP must not be administered to THOMPSON.

THE Vice President apparently goes like a football among the politicians at Cincinnati, being valued only as it may enter in as an element in forming combinations. For example, HAYES has been offered the Vice Presidency if he will give his delegation to one of the leading candidates for the Presidential nomination. Each of the candidates, we judge, is playing the same role, and so bids are made all round. Any one having a moderately strong State delegation at his back, is quite sure of an offer of the Vice Presidency. The fault arises, in a large measure, from the failure of the people to designate suitable candidates for Vice President, as also on the part of those available for that position, in that all want to be Presidential candidates. Yet experience has taught us that we need exercise the greatest possible caution with regard to this second choice. ANDREW JOHNSON, and back of him, JOHN TYLER, are fair representatives of this danger. Even MILLARD FILLMORE, while personally a respectable man, gave us a nerveless and undecided administration of little positive benefit to the country. We have, at the present, more fear in that direction than in any other, as at Cincinnati, we are confident of BLAINE's nomination. It is essential that we have a good second choice, and in the list of available we know of none we prefer to WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York—a man stronger in that State, in our belief, than is Senator CONKLING.

THE PROBABILITIES.

So far as our scope of influence extends, the operations of the delegates at Cincinnati are not involved. Before this issue reaches Cincinnati the lines will have been closed, and the policy of delegates resolved upon. We therefore indulge in such conjectures as the situation warrants. It is evident that the policy of the leaders of the delegations opposed to BLAINE is to gain a tactical victory over him. If they could perfectly unite, that might possibly be done, but the difficulty in giving it effect arises from the fact that there is so nearly a majority among the delegates whose second choice is BLAINE, that it will be very difficult to succeed in tactics that require a majority of the entire Convention. A two-third rule would be as likely to hurt other candidates as BLAINE,—hence the difficulty of carrying it in Convention. The danger to BLAINE lies, mainly, in two directions. 1. In breaking and scattering his forces. There is much talk over their ability to do this, but we regard it as largely made up of buncombe. The effort is to weaken some by the declaration that others are weakening. We do not attach large importance to this, and yet, among impressible men, we cannot always be sure of the result. The effort is also made to create the impression that BLAINE has not made a satisfactory explanation of the MULLIGAN letters. To those who will not believe the evidence of a half dozen witnesses, it is impossible to furnish a satisfactory explanation. But to all who are disposed to consider legitimate evidence, the defense was satisfactory.

2. The second method is to consolidate the vote of all the candidates beside himself against him. This, as we think cannot be done. In the Pennsylvania and other delegations, there are many warm friends of BLAINE, who, if the attempt is made to break lines at all, will vote for, rather than against him. Still we recognize that much is often done by good management, and know that there are many shrewd politicians at work against him. Yet, we imagine that the known sympathies of the people will be largely influential, at least with such as are at Cincinnati, with the honest purpose of representing the wishes of the Republican party. And those sympathies are with BLAINE. No one believes, when it is brought close down that he is not an honest man. His record, all through, is better than that of any other candidate named. Taking into account these facts, and his heavy vote, we assume that his chances for the nomination are steadily increasing, and that he will be the candidate of the party. We also regard him as the strongest candidate of all that are prominently named. Governor HARTRANFT we rank as foremost among all, and believe he could be put in the forefront without the slightest fear of defeat. But as between BLAINE and his foes, we fancy he will be triumphant over them all.

SERVIA AND TURKEY.

The latest from Servia is more pacific in tone. The surrounding principalities have notified Prince MILAN that if he precipitates war, he will be held responsible for the results. Intelligence, it is said, has been forwarded to the Sultan that the arming of the Servians does not involve the violation of Turkish territory, but is rather pacific in its purposes, —all of which shows that another spirit possesses the threatening warriors, different from that of a fortnight since. *Apropos* of this, there is a report current of an old prophecy relative to the continuance of Turkish power in Europe. It has long been in circulation among the Sclavic races, and is to the purport that the Turks were to be driven out of Constantinople at the expiration of four hundred years from their first occupancy. This time expired on the 27th of May last. The very gate by which Constantinople was to be entered was pointed out. It is thought by many that the uprising of the Sclavic races was largely inspired by the prophecy. The time for its fulfilment having passed, their enthusiasm begins to subside. Such is the view now presented. It is quite probable that the real secret of the reported lull in warlike preparations, results from the fact that England has shown a very decided purpose to interfere in behalf of Turkey. At all events, there is a lull in warlike rumors.

Servia is the real backbone of the rebellion among the principalities. She is out of debt, and possessed of excellent credit, while Turkey is practically insolvent. The Servians are a warlike race, whose bravery and endurance have been tested through centuries of wars. Their army is thoroughly organized upon the German plan, and is thoroughly equipped. Servia has a regular standing army of 5,000, a national militia of 150,000, and a garrison force liable to duty of 80,000 men. Its militia of the first and second class is so organized that an army of from 70,000 to 80,000 men can be mobilized in a very short time. It has an artillery of 350 field guns and 400,000 muskets of improved patterns in its arsenals. It has now in the field an army of 75,000 men confronting a Turkish army of 27,000. Thus she is possessed of very decided strength, apart from what Russia may give her.

Her relations with Turkey have been unfriendly, for 400 years past. After the capture of a portion of her territory, by MOHAMMED II., in 1454, she was bandied about among the great powers, till in 1789, she was again restored to the Turks. But in 1805, her people rose under CZERNY GEORGE and forced the Sultan to recognize her semi-independence. By the treaty of Paris, in 1856, Servia was placed under protection of the great European powers as a semi-independent State, the twenty-eighth article of the treaty ordering that "the Principality of Servia shall continue to hold of the Sublime Porte, in conformity with the imperial decrees which fix and determine its rights and immunities, placed henceforward under the collective guarantee of the contracting powers. In consequence, the said Principality shall preserve its independent and national administration, as well as full liberty of worship, of legislation, of commerce, and of navigation." The Servians have the right to elect their rulers, have their own coinage and courts, and complete freedom of commerce. Their only obligation to Turkey is to pay an annual tribute of 2,300,000 piastres, or about $92,000, and by the terms of their treaty to furnish a certain contingent of troops in case of war. The antagonism between the two powers are those of race and religion. The Servians are Christians, and largely made up of the Sclavonic race. Their antagonism to the Turks is hereditary and invincible, and it is an outrage that they should pay tribute to that insulting power. If peace is secured now it will not be permanent.

THE SABBATH ISSUE.

The Sabbath question received a practical discussion in the *Leader* of Sunday last, from the pen of Mrs. SWISSHELM, who writes from Leipsic, Saxony, of a Sunday, possibly exceptional in its devotion to business, but illustrative of what the effect of the lax observance of the day is. She does not confine her remarks to the particular Sunday of fair day extravagance, but affirms generally that the day is, in its early part, devoted to intense toil, that the afternoon may be spent in equally laborious pleasure. Generalizing from these observations, she concludes that the oppressive condition of women, where she is residing, is largely attributable to this non-observance of the Sabbath. We refer to the letter, however, to call from it, a quotation that embodies the gist of both observation and reflection on her part:

> With all their boasted philosophy and humanity, these people give to the animals under their dominion no day of rest. Their poor horses, poor dogs, poor donkeys and poor women they allot no period of repose. To them it is work, work, work from morning, noon to night; then work without an evening fire to brighten their labor. Work Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sabbath: work from January to June, inclusive, and then from June to January; work for the meat that perisheth; work for the body that the worms or fire shall eat! Take no thought for the life to come! Perhaps all nations and kindreds, and tongues, and peoples who have ever lived have been mistaken in believing that it is not all of life to live nor all of death to die! Perhaps the universal instinct of humanity is a myth, a bubble, a dream; the universal longing for immortality an exception in a universe in which demand always points to supply! Perhaps man differs from all other creatures in having a wait for whose gratification no provision has been made! So, let us build our social fabric on this perhaps! It seems like a very nice foundation, and no one has yet proved that it is not the very lid rock of Truth. Away with your superstitions and your Sundays! We are going to have a good time! But is their time good? Are not all things dual, and one side ever controlled by its opposite? Can liberty exist without restraint, or labor be sweet without rest? Would not one day of even enforced rest, make the other six more profitable, apart from all religious consideration? As with, of the enjoyment of life comes from imagination might it not be pleasant for us all to imagine we have souls capable of communion with the power which created or evolved this union; if this idea should once become as real to us as a theatrical representation, why might we not devote some special time to its indulgence? Say that we give only Wednesday evenings to imagining that some great actor is *Hamlet* or *Richard III.*, why should we not give Sabbath to fancying ourselves children of the Heavenly King, and cultivating a love and reverence for that "Heavenly Father" whom all people have discovered more or less dimly, and who may be a very proud and powerful reality, even if all the poloweg systems that ever were broached could be or had been proved true?

The *Leader* evidently felt the force of the rebuke contained in the above, and weakly sought to break the force of the letter by pleading that the *forenoon* is the sacred part of the Sabbath, and the afternoon the secular. In order to balance up the days, it gives the evening before to the sacred part of the Sabbath. The Jewish Sabbath was from sunset to sunset. But Mrs. SWISSHELM's complaint is that where she is there is *no* Sabbath—the forenoons being given to work, and the afternoons to enjoyment. This she claims not to be exceptional, but to constitute the real continental Sabbath. However prejudiced the *Leader* may be on the subject, it should not misrepresent the drift of its correspondence, which, as against what was seen in Saxony, argues that if our Sabbath is only based on the imagination, its elevating influence should cause it to be respected.

OLD TIME POLITICS.

The Old System of Presidential Nominations.

Our Presidents and Vice Presidents were at first nominated by caucuses composed of the Senators and members of the House of Representatives belonging to each party. This caucus system, although we often see it decried by English writers and papers, was really derived from our early politicians from England. It became the habit of the Parliamentary leaders of the Whigs and Tories, soon after the revolution of 1688, to meet at taverns or club houses in order to provide discipline for the party ranks, to discuss and decide on measures, and even on special votes, and to designate the *personnel* of new ministries. Many an entertaining story of these conclaves, which often partook of a festive and literary as well as deliberate character, has come down to us in the writings of Addison, Steele, Hervey, and Horace Walpole; and although they were not known as "caucuses," they were such in form and in purpose.

Even before the Revolution, American politics had taken a distinct party shape, and what were virtually caucuses were held in the quaint old inns of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, on the part both of the Tories and the patriots. It was often decided in these conferences who should be sent to the General Court, who should be made Colonel of militia, who should be delegated to the Continental Congress. At the "Green Dragon," in Boston, notable conferences of the caucus order were soon to be held, in which Hancock, Adams, Otis and Warren were leading and inspiring spirits.

For the first three Presidential elections, however, there were no nominating caucuses of Congressmen, for the reason that the candidates were very clearly designated by the events of the Revolutionary and Constitution-forming period. * *

It was in the year 1800, when a successor was to be chosen to President Adams, that the first caucus recorded in our history was held. It met at Philadelphia, was called by the Republican opposition, and comprised thirty-seven members of the Lower House and nine Senators. There was nothing very strict or formal about the meeting. These gentlemen met to discuss candidates, very likely in one of those coffee-houses which early Congressmen used to frequent in the Quaker City, and there seems to have been no very sharp rivalry for the places on the ticket. The caucus was of one accord that Jefferson should be presented to the people for the Presidency.

The first caucus in which there was a contest held in January, 1808. Jefferson was about to retire from the Presidency. It was certain that the nominee of his party would be elected. Virginia, that had already furnished two out of the three Presidents, supplied the rival candidates to the Republican caucus. One was James Madison, who, having begun as a Federalist, had become a strong political adherent of Jefferson, and was now Secretary of State. The other was COLONEL Monroe, who had been minister to France. The caucus comprised ninety-four Senators and members, and Madison was nominated by 83 votes, George Clinton, the then Vice-President, receiving a renomination for that office.—*Harper's Magazine for July.*

"SLINGING SLANG."

Teaching a Smart Drummer the Good old English Language.

As a newly engaged commercial traveller was about starting on a commercial trip from his place in Chicago, the other day, he suddenly turned to his employer, a grave old merchant, and inquired: "I say, boss, what shall I do when I get out of soap?"

"Soap?" said the old man, "why, save your samples, and you won't get out."

"But I mean what shall I do when I get out of grease?" continued the young man.

"Grease? grease?" pondered the old man, "why you don't need any grease—you are not working for a lubricator estab—?"

"Oh, but you don't understand me," chimed in the youthful employe, rather embarrassed. "I mean what shall I do if I run out of spondulix—stamps—wealth."

Spondulix? stamps? wealth?" echoed the mystified merchant, looking at the young man over his glasses, to see if he had gone crazy.

"Yes, currency—greenbacks," exclaimed the drummer, "cash money you know?"

A light seemed to dawn on the old gentleman's mind at this moment, for gazing upon the creature before him with a look of contempt and pity, he broke forth: "Young man what are you giving us? I rather guess you needn't go out, for I don't believe our class of customers could get along very well with you—they all speak English. Pull down your vest, step up to the cashier's desk and get your wages. Now cheese it cully, you're bounced."

And that is the way the high-toned kid got bounced—all through the pernicious habit of slinging slang.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*

How He Screwed Him Up.

Jim has been working in the country, says the Jackson (Miss.) *Pilot*, and, on coming to town, was regaling his friends with his experience on the corner. "You know de man what I went to work wid? Well, you see he told me he would do better by me dan any of his neighbors was doin' by der hans; he would give de third of de crap, and I tine myself. Well, you see I went to church and gits squainted wid de neighbors' hans. Dars Mr. Washington, he is working on young Billy Smith's place, and is gittin' de fourth, and find hisself; and dars Mr. Linkum, he'l workin' on old man Jones' place, and is gittin' de fifth, and is found bersides. Well, yer see, when I gits home, and was aworkin' in the crap, I got to studyin,' and de more I studied de more I come to the conclusion dat de third wasn't gwine to do me. So I goes to the boss, and says I—I says, 'You told me you was gwine to do better by me dan any of de neighbors was by dere hans.' He says he's been talkin' to 'em, and dat he was, and I says dat I'se been havin' some constination with neighbors hans myself. Dat Smith's hans was gittin' de fourth, and Jones' hans was gittin' de fifth and found, and I wasn't gwine to stand no third. So he says he would rehinge de old one, and make a new contrack, and we bof come to town 'fore Squire Robinson and made it; here's the paper now, and dat's the way I screwed him up to the fourth. I tell you what's de fact, boys, you can't trust none ob dem white folks." And Jim mounted his mule and rode off.

A Texas Laughing Match.

That curiously-named TEXAS paper, the *Jimplecute*, says: "Mr. Dawson, of Baltimore, expended a very large amount of money in building the navy of the Republic of Texas, and after the passage of the compromise measures of 1850, giving to Texas $10,000,000, he was a regular attendant at the sessions of the Legislature, endeavoring to get his claim allowed. He was a most genial gentleman, and laughed louder and longer at his own or anybody else's jokes than any other man in Austin. There was living near him an old land locator and surveyer, named Bart Simms, whose loud and hearty laugh was a by-word. Some wags on one occasion got the two together and made bets on the result of their laughing powers, all of which was kept secret from the parties. Of course there was plenty of wine (or something stronger) and good stories, and Dawson and old Bart roared. Finally, when the night-cap was drunk, the two were informed of the bet, and the crowd decided that Dawson had won, as he had laughed the loudest, the longest, and the heartiest. Old Bart was at first a little crestfallen, but recovered his good humor by remarking: 'It is all right, gentlemen; but there is this difference, Dawson is laughing for a million, and I am only laughing for fun.'"

A California paper prints the following Chinese love song:

Ilo veag iriwi thsim onde yes
Anda almo ncolo redno se.
Shek asaqueue ofre aisto rehair,
Ho rcin bef etha ve noth ose.
Onbi dane stecopan dpup pyd ogs
Shef atte nsu pandg rows
Sofa stit takeste nuil lin ers,
Towi deno uthe rclot hes.

JEFFERSON'S MARRIAGE.

The Little Hymeneal Comedy Which Happily Ended.

The affair was quite a little comedy in some aspects, and ended, as all comedies should, with everybody made happy.

"Belinda" had been married many years, and her old admirer was approaching thirty, when he met with a young lady of twenty-two who produced a strong impression upon him. She was a little above the medium height, slender, but elegantly formed. A fair complexion, with a delicate tint of the rose, large hazel eyes, full of life and feeling, and luxuriant hair of a rich soft auburn, formed a combination of attractions which was eminently calculated to move the heart of a youthful bachelor. In addition to all this, the lady was admirably graceful; she rode, danced, and moved with elegant ease, and sang and played on the harpsichord very sweetly. Add still to these accomplishments the possession of excellent good sense, very considerable cultivation, a warm heart, and a considerable fortune, and it will not be difficult to understand how the youthful Mr. Jefferson came to visit very frequently at the lady's residence, in the county of Charles City. It was called "The Forest," and the name of the lady was Mrs. Mary Skelton. She was a daughter of John Wayles, an eminent lawyer, who had married, in the seventeenth year, Mr. Bathurst Skelton, who, dying in 1768, left his young wife a widow at nineteen. As the three years of mourning began to expire, the beautiful young lady found herself besieged at "The Forest" by numerous visitors. Of the three were favorites with the fair Mrs. Skelton, of whom Mr. Thomas Jefferson was one. The tradition runs that the pretensions of the rivals were decided either by the musical accomplishments of the young counsellor or by the fears of his opponents. The tale is differently related. One version is that the two unfortunate gentlemen encountered each other on Mrs. Skelton's door-step, but hearing Jefferson's violin and voice accompanying the lady in a pathetic song, gave up the contest thenceforth and retired without entering, convinced that the affair was beyond their control. The other story is that all three met at the door, and agreed that they would take their turns. Jefferson entered first, and the tones of the lady in singing with her companion depicted the listeners all hope. However this may be, it is certain that the beautiful widow consented to become Mrs. Jefferson; and on the first day of January, 1772, there was a great festival at "The Forest." Friends and kindred assembled from far and near; there was frolicking and dancing after the abundant old fashion; and we find from the bridegroom's note-book that the servants and fiddlers received fees from his especial pocket. It snowed without, but within all was mirth and enjoyment, in the light and warmth of the great log fires, roaring in honor of the occasion. Soon after the performance of the ceremony, the bridegroom and his bride set out in their carriage for "Monticello," where Jefferson had commenced building in 1769, just before the destruction by fire of his patrimonial house of "Shadwell." The journey was not to end without adventures. As they advanced toward the mountains, the snow increased in depth, and finally they were compelled to leave the carriage, and proceed upon their way on horseback. Stopping to rest at "Blenheim," the seat of Colonel Carter, where they found, however, no one but an overseer, they left it at sunset, resolutely bent upon reaching Monticello that night. It was eight miles distant, and the road, which was rather a mountain bridle-path than an honest highway, was encumbered with snow three feet deep. We may fancy the sensations of the newly wedded bride at the chill appearance of the desolate landscape as she passed along through the snow; but she was a woman of courage and good sense, and did not care for inconvenience. It was late when they arrived, and a cheerless reception awaited them—or rather there was no reception at all. The fires were all out, the servants had gone to bed, and the place was all dark and silent as the grave. Conducting his wife to the little pavilion, which was the only part of the house habitable at the time, Jefferson proceeded to kindle a fire and do the honors. On a shelf behind some books part of a bottle of wine was discovered; and this formed the supper of the bridegroom and the bride. Far from being annoyed or discomfited by their reception, however, it only served for a topic of jest and laughter. The young lady was as light-hearted as a bird, and sent her clear voice ringing through the dreary little pavilion as gaily as she had ever done in the cheerful drawing-room of "The Forest;" and thus the long hours of the winter night fled away like minutes, winged with laughter, merriment, and song.—*Harper's Magazine for July.*

FROM THE BLACK HILLS.

Interesting Letter from an Alleghenian —Dead Wood the Coming City—The Price of Provisions and Real Estate.

The following letter from the Black Hills was received in Allegheny City recently from a gentleman well known in the community, who is a reliable man in every particular:

DEAD WOOD, DAKOTA,
May 18, 1876.

To ——.

I arrived here at noon to-day. The town is about three weeks old, and there are now about thirty houses in it and others going up as fast as they can be built. The claims in this locality are all taken up, and some of them have been resold as high as $5,000. There is one claim here from which its owners are taking out $200 per day; this I know to be true. There is plenty of work here for all who are willing to do it. Experienced miners get $5 per day and green hands $4. I took a contract to-day peeling logs and will make some money at it. In a few days I will have a steady job of work at good wages. I have had an adventurous trip, and have seen some strange sights, but thank Providence I have arrived here safe and the danger is all past. I may be deceived, but I think this is the place for a poor man. I will write to father in a few days and will give him all the particulars of my trip and my prospects here as well as my opinion of the place which I will by that time be able to form more correctly, but I think he and Albert had better come out here. There are three of us in our party, and we will stick together to the end, Mark Smith, from Armstrong county, Pa., a German from South Pittsburgh, and myself.

It coat me ten cents in addition to the regular postage to send and secure a letter from Rapid City, but I cannot say what it will cost to send one from here. We paid five cents per pound for one freight to Rapid City, and five cents from there to this place, a distance of forty miles over the worst road I ever saw. We have about four weeks' provisions on hand, and wish we had more, as the prices of everything are high. Flour is worth $20 per 100 pounds; bacon 40 cents per pound; sugar 45; coffee 60; baking powder $1.50 per box. The real estate market is dreadfully lively, and prices looking up; lots that sold three weeks ago for $5.00 are now selling readily for $300.

I will have to close for this time, but will write you soon again.

Yours truly,
R. W. SHIPMAN.

Receipts from County Offices.

Controller Warner furnishes the following statement of the receipts and expenditures of the several county offices for the month of May:

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

Revenue	$3,741 98
Expenses	2,575 78
Gain to county	$1,166 20

PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE.

Revenue	$2,078 05
Expenses	1,590 00
Gain to county	$ 488 05

REGISTER'S OFFICE.

Revenue	$ 855 98
Expenses	361 66
Gain to county	$ 494 32

RECORDER'S OFFICE.

Revenue	$1,651 50
Expenses	1,204 33
Gain to county	$ 447 17

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

Revenue	$1,346 50
Salary	333 33
Gain to county	$1,013 17

CLERK OF COURTS.

Revenue	$1,022 54
Expenses	515 00
Gain to county	$ 507 54

CORONER'S OFFICE.

Revenue	$ 173 75
Salary	153 75

RECAPITULATION.

Sheriff's gain	$1,166 20
Prothonotary's gain	488 05
Register's gain	494 32
Recorder's gain	447 17
District Attorney's gain	1,013 17
Clerk of Courts	507 54
	$4,116 45
From which must be deducted:	
Salary Assistant Attorney	$ 125 00
Clerk to Assistant Attorney	41 66
Net gain to county	$3,949 79

Election of Teachers.

The Board of School Directors of the Third ward, Allegheny, have elected the following teachers to officiate in the two school houses of that ward for the ensuing year: No. 1 Primary department—Hattie Musgrave, Bella Herring, A. H. Brown, M. S. Cochran, J. M. Weaver, Mollie Royal, Nettie J. Black, M. E. Herdman, L. C. Lyle. Medium—Jennie Adair, Tillie Jamison, M. E. Galbraith, M. E. Cooper. Grammar—Annie E. Hunter, M. J. Jones, L. V. Gemmill, E. H. Black. Penmanship—Eva L. Ernest. High school department—Mrs. Oglesby.

School No. 2: Primary department—Amanda Rollin, Clara E. Kunkle, Charlotte Hancock, Frances Rowland, Josie M. Crawford, Lizzie Peet. Medium department—Georgie Neely, Sadie C. Sample, Annie Smith. Grammar—Mary M. Quigg, Annie B. Frasier. Miss Frasier was elected Assistant Principal. Prof. J. N. Caldwell, last year's Principal, was selected for that position this year, but it is not yet assured that he will be retained, some of the members having it in their mind to try the experiment of dispensing with the services of a male Principal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WALL PAPER!

Be of good cheer
To all good peop'e it doth appear
That spring time housewifery draweth near,
Therefore

W. P. Marshall

Hath received a new collection of
WALL PAPERS
In Leather, Brocade, Gold, Satin Stencil-panels, Pictures, Illuminated Borders and Surbases, in styles old and styles new, at all grades of prices, at
NEW STORE ROOMS,
74 SEVENTH STREET.
(FORMERLY IRWIN.)

THE PATENT SPRING OSCILLATOR.

Jas. Loughridge,
Buy direct from the Patentee and Sole Manufacturer,
No. 171 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh.

Enameled
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
FOR GAS, WATER, SEWERAGE, BOILERS, &c.
MANUFACTURED BY
National Tube Works Co.,
Guaranteed against the effect of water, air or earth, slightly or combined.
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, Agent,
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD STREET.

GREENWOOD
CEMETERY.
The attention of parties is called to this beautiful and convenient location, being situated about one mile from Sharpsburg, and easy of access. Lots for sale on reasonable terms. Apply at the Cemetery or at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Sharpsburg, or of the officers.
A. CLANEY, Secretary.
A. KELLY, President.
7TH

ABDIEL McCLURE & CO.'S
BROOM FACTORY
AND
Paper Warehouse,
NO. 309 LIBERTY STREET,
Flour Sacks and Grocer's Bags, also, Dealers in Brushes, Woodenware, &c., &c.,
309 Liberty St., Head of Smithfield St.

AIKEN & CO.
SLATE
DEALERS AND ROOFERS
OFFICE AND YARD,
Cor. Liberty and Eleventh Sts.
Opposite Grain Elevator,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole agents for the celebrated Chapman Slate.

JOHN M'CULLOUGH
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Old Monongahela and Pure Rye
WHISKIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 127 Liberty St.,
out of Fifth avenue, near Hare's Hotel,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

$10 TO $500 IN WALL STREET often leads to fortune. A 72 page book entitled "Men and Idioms of Wall Street," explaining everything, Sent Free. JOHN HICKLING & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 72 Broadway, N.Y. d33-Su-7

LAND PLASTER—200 BBLS. CHOICE Land Plaster. For sale by J. B. CANFIELD, 116 Water street. June 8, 1876.

CEMENT—100 BBLS. CHOICE PORTLAND Cement. For sale by J. B. CANFIELD, 116 Water street. June 8, 1876.

Centennial Visitors,
FROM
ALL NATIONS,
Universally use
Babbitt's Best Soap.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. R. Nimick, John R. Dilworth, F. Rahn, S. Polmeroy, Robert C. Schmertz.
Secretary and Treasurer, CHAS. G. MINNOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. KELLY.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

READ. Saturday, June 10th, 1876. READ.

GRAND ANNOUNCEMENT OF SPECIAL BARGAINS.

More New Goods at Lowest Figures.

EVERY DEPARTMENT FULL AND COMPLETE.

OPENED THIS DAY.

Some of the best bargains in Black and Colored SILKS we have ever had the pleasure of opening on our counters. These goods, purchased by Mr. Semple himself in New York yesterday, of course they are the best value at bottom prices.

NOTICE.

At 75, 87½c and $1, good Black Dress Silks.
At $1.12½ and $1.25, two pieces of extra heavy Black Silks, worth $1.37½ and $1.50.
At $1.37½ and $1.50, Heavy Black Silks.
At $1.62½, $1.75, $1.87½ and $2, Black Dress Silks of superior value.
At $1, Colored Dress Silks.
At $1.25 and $1.50, Colored Silks, extra value.
Large assortment of Barred and Striped Dress Silks, at attractive prices.
All the latest shades in Irish Poplins, Pongee Silks, Pongee Mohairs and Silk Poplins at very low prices.
Also, opened to-day, a bargain in choice assortment of Summer Plaids at 8c—12½ yards for 96c.
Full assortment of Plaids for summer wear, at 10, 12½, 18¾, 25 and up to 87½c.
At 25c, Debege, Cretan Twills, Serges, &c., &c.
At 37½c, All wool Debeges, plain and twilled.
At 20 and 25c, all shades in Colored Alpacas.
At 25c, Black Alpacas, worth 31c.
At 31, 37½ and 50c, Black Alpacas usually sold at one-fourth more.
At 25c, an extra bargain in Black Hernanis, worth 40c, usually sold at that price. A good Black Hernani for only 12½c. Black Hernanis up to $2.50 in plain, barred and striped.
Dress Linens, plain and figured Chintzes, much under usual prices.
Bargains extra in Black Cashmeres from 50c to $2.50. Colored Cashmeres from 25c up.
Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., at low figures.

NOTICE.

Notice our Domestic list for this day. Very full assortment of all kinds of Housekeeping Goods.
At 5 and 6½c, Brown Muslins, splendid value.
At 7c, Heavy Brown Muslins.
At 8c, extra fine Brown Muslins.
At 6¼ and 7c, Bleached Muslins.
At 8½c, soft-finish Bleached Muslin; all the favorite brands at 10c.
At 11, 12½ and 15c, extra value in Ticking.
At 12½c, good Red Check, or 9 yards for $1; finer Checks at equally low figures.
At 9, 10 and 12½c, Ginghams—cheap.
At 12½c, extra heavy Cheviots, or 9 yards for $1.
Plain and Striped Awning cheap.
At 25c, a bargain in Table Linens.
At 28, 33, 35, and 37½c, Table Linens.
At 75, 87½c and $1, Turkey red Table Linens in all patterns.
At 8, 10 and 12½c, Bleached Crashes.
A bargain in imported Napkins, slightly imperfect, at $1 a dozen—cheap.
Splendid new line in latest styles of Chintzes at 10, 11 and 12½c., American and Foreign.
At $1, Bates' Toilet Quilts.
At $1.25, Bates' Crochet Quilts.
Special inducements in remnants Shirting Linens; ask to see these after making purchases.
Lap Rugs in all materials and patterns.

THIRD FLOOR.

To be reached by elevator in rear part of store. One half minute will take you safely there for Carpets, Oil Cloths, Stair and Table Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Shadings and Blinds, Stair Rods and Button (something new), Door Mats, Brussels and Velvet Rugs, &c., in great variety.
At 12½c, Stair Carpets.
At 18½c, Hemp Carpets.
At 35c, Flowered Carpets—very cheap.
At $1.00 Brussels Carpets.
At 25c, Brussels Hassocks—very cheap.

SECOND FLOOR,

To be reached by stairs in front or rear part of store or by elevator in one-fourth of a minute.

NEW SUITS, NEW SUITS.

Ladies are especially directed to our very large and attractive line of Suits. We are daily making new additions to this department, and with our manufacturing facilities ladies can always depend on the very latest of styles, trimmings, &c.
At $2, a bargain in Ladies' Linen Oversuits.
At $2.50, Ladies' White Barred Jaconet Suits, really worth $7, never were made for less.
Ladies' Braided, Embroidered and Plain Linen Oversuits and Suits, at extra low prices.
Ladies' Suits in Black and Colored Alpacas, Debage, Barred Poplins, Grenadines and Black and Colored Silks, made by ourselves, at prices which cannot be equaled.
Misses' Braided Linen Oversuits and Suits.
Ladies' Linen Dusters.
At $1.25, Calico Wrappers, well finished.
At $1.50 and $1.75, Chintz Wrappers.
Ladies' silk and Cashmere Sacques, cheap; Lace Points, Capes and Sacques.
At 75, 87½c and $1, New Striped Shawls.
Shawls, Barred, Striped and Plaid. Shawls, Cashmere, Tufted Border.
Ladies' and Misses' Gauze and Muslin Underwear.
Infants' Overdresses and Capes.
Tucked Skirts, 75c. Chemises, 75c.
At 62 and 75c, Poplin Skirts.
White Embroidered and Plain Waists. Chintz Waists in all patterns.
Hoop skirts and Panniers. Nainsooks and Jaconets. Piques and Tarletan.
Lace Curtains, all kinds.
At $1 37½, $1.62½, $2.50 and $3, Boys' Suits.
At $5, $6, and $7, Youths' Suits.
At $8.50 and $9.50, All-wool Worsted Youths' Suits. At $8.50, Men's Suits.
Entirely new arrivals of above goods. An examination of same is desired.

NOTIONS.

In our Notion Department we keep everything, from a Clothes Pin or Hair Pin up, so that all parties coming to our establishment can depend on getting everything, and at the most reasonable figures. Please make it a point to visit this department and freely ask for whatever you wish, and your wants will be promptly attended to.

BARGAINS NOW ON COUNTER.

At 85c, Unlaundried Shirts, usually sold at $1 and $1.25—front Linen and 3 ply, and excellent Muslin—a decided bargain. Ask to see them.
At 75c, $1, and $1.25, White Shirts, bosoms, fronts all Linen and worth double the money.
At 4 pair for 25c, Ladies' White Hose, every pair worth 10c.
At 10c, extra size Ladies' White Hose.

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, June 13, 1876.

The finance market presented no new features yesterday, the business at the banks being moderate. There is quite a large accumulation of funds at the banks, but not a sufficient demand of an acceptable character, to call out a very large discount line. The quiet at our mills, owing to the unadjusted difficulties between the manufacturers and the puddlers, has much to do with this. Efforts are being made to adjust this difficulty, but thus far the only progress made consists in the advance of the manufactures toward the terms of the strikers. We judge, however, that this difficulty will eventually vanish, and that work at our mills will be resumed. We cannot conceive it possible that a difficulty involving so little difference between the contending parties, can be continued during the Summer. Our banks, and business generally, may be said to be in a healthy condition, though not transacting a large business, and the summer promises an improvement in general business.

—The glut of money, that is of loanable funds, in the open markets of the leading financial centres is best shown by the subjoined statement from the New York *Shipping List* of the rates of money: London, 1½ per cent.; Berlin, 2½@3; Paris, 2@2½; Amsterdam, 3; Vienna, 4½@4½; Frankfort, 2½; Brussels, 2½; St. Petersburg, 6; New York, 3@5. These rates indicate an enormous increase of capital in Europe and America, a prevalent inactivity of business and dearth of enterprise, and the best and safest way for building and corporate undertaking generally. With money so cheap everywhere in the leading commercial capitals it ought to be easy for the National Government to complete the work of funding our national debt in four and a half per cent. bonds, and yet the matter hangs fire because of the bankers who stand out for better terms in the shape of a consol or a long loan, or for rates or less than gold. It is true the rates for money have declined seriously, thus showing that enterprise is as much paralyzed there as in Europe. In Chicago the rates for mortgages have fallen 2 ₰ cent. The decline in investments of all kinds is continuous and exhibits no reaction. In some quarters the belief is that capital and wealth generally have become as excessive and superabundant as labor and material production, and that the combinations of capital to control rates have become ineffective because of the competition and the great losses of income from the idleness of surplus money. The immediate cause of insolvency seems to imply that the orange has been squeezed dry.—*Phila. North American.*

—The London *Telegraph* makes this significant remark: When a retrospect is taken of the past twenty, or even ten years, it is lamentable to recall the mass of money irretrievably sunk in securities, mostly foreign, and we may be disposed to envy in some notable cases the sagacity of investors who then hit on what now have proved to be the most popular of holdings. It is now only ten years since the five-twenty United States bonds were at or under 70, and in a decade they have risen to a very fair premium; but while at the heavy discount they were quickly bought by Germany, and it was not until the bonds took a decided upward movement that buyers here could be persuaded to touch them, whereas now, apart from French five per cent., no more popular investment can be named, and is in this a proof that it is difficult without risking something, or being prematurely sanguine to point out really eligible investments at present for the mass of latent money, and however great a desideratum it might be to find a new channel for this, it must inevitably be left to time to efface the recollection of previous losses before that is possible to any extent.

—An interesting paper has been compiled which shows the extent of railway progress in the United States. We learn from it that during the year the amount constructed was 2,035 miles, against 1,940 miles in 1874, and 5,948 miles in 1873. In 1871 there were 7,670 miles built, in 1872, 6,167. In 1860 the total miles in operation were 30,635. In 1875, 74,638 miles. The rapidity of railway growth is attested by the fact that in 1868 we had in the United States one mile of road to every 905 persons, while now we have a mile of road to every 591 persons.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	112 ⅝	5-20's 1868 coupons	123¾
U. S. 6's 1861, coup	123⅝	10-40's	117⅝
" 1865	117¾	Currency 6's	122½
" 1865 new	120⅝	New 5 per cents	117⅝
5-20's 1867	122⅜	10-40's coupons	118⅛
" 1867 coupons	122⅝		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Central	106⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	16
Erie	13⅝	Ohio & Mississippi pf.	
L. S.	98⅛	Toledo & Wabash	¾
C., C. & I. C.	4½	Harlem	137½
St. Paul	36¾	Harlem Express	131
Do. Pref.	69¾	American Express	58
Michigan Southern	93⅝	U. S. Express	74
Do. Central	92⅝	W., F. Argo & Co. Ex.	95½
Northwestern Com.	40¾	Quicksilver	15
Do. Pref.	61½	Fort Wayne	103½
Rock Island	107½	Adams & Ex.	93
Cleve. & Pitts.	92¾	Panama	136
Pacific Mail	24⅜	Iron Mountain	17
Western Union Tel.	96		

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R.	52⅜	Cen. Trans. (B)	48¾
Reading (S)	44	Empire do. (A)	—
U. Cos. of N. J. (B)	139⅞	A. V. R. R. 7.30 (A)	101¾
Cam. & Am. (A)	137½	Penna. R. R. (B)	56⅜
Lehigh Valley (B)	57⅜	N. Pacific bonds—none	

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

Henry Burry et ux. to Christopher Krausse, June 1, 1876; 7 acres and 71 perches in Moon township, lot on Steuben street, Allegheny, 24x100 feet.....$800

Jacob Kloss to L. A. Heffman, May 4, 1876; lot on Webster street, Fifth ward, city, 18x89 feet.....$200

The esta Henne to Josephine Henne, May 1, 1876; lot on Webster street, Fifth ward, city, 18x89 feet.....$9,000

Chas. Albrecht et ux. to David Gilmore, March 27, 1872; lot on Canal street, Allegheny, 25x100 feet.....$5,000

A. C. Laughed, et ux. to Mary Jane Colclasure, January 26, 1876; lot in Patton township.....$200

Frederick Schlagel et ux. to Jacob Ott, May 29, 1876; lot in Pittsburgh, formerly St. Clair borough.....$1

W. A. McLaughlin et ux. to Jas. McLaughlin, June 5, 1876; lot on Webster avenue, city, 72x80 feet.....$2,000

Robt. Ott et ux. to F. Schlagel, Mar 27, 1876; lot in St. Clair borough, now Pittsburgh.....$1,200

J. J. Shutterly to I. C. Pershing, september 25, 1875; lot 5 and 7 Shaler township.....$1,000

Pat. Reilley et ux. to John O. Reiley et al. May 22, 1876; lot on Roberts street, Eleventh ward, city, and lot on Bailey avenue, Thirty-second ward, city.....$1

A. J. Fair et ux. to W. W. Shaw, January 1, 1876; lot on Walnut street, Twentith ward, city, 20 100 feet.....$4,000

F. Hannaman et ux. to John Spumanweber, June 1, 1876; 2 lots on Brownsville plank road, Twenty-seventh ward, city, 48x100 feet.....$675

Louis Harvey, guardian to Mary Sinclair, March 16, 1876; 2 lots of ground on Fifth street, McKeesport, 80x216 feet.....$1,200

W. A. Sipe et ux. to Margaret Trinnis, December 20, 1875; lot on Vespasian street, Sixth ward, Birmingham, 20x100 feet.....$1,333

A. Bumper et ux. to D. Lutz, et al, May 19, 1875; 2 lots in Seventh ward, Allegheny.....$401

NEW YORK, June 12, 1876.

Money closed easy at 2@3; prime mercantile paper 4@5½. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $70,000. The customs receipts were $178,000. The clearings were $22,000,000. Sterling 487½@489¾. Gold opened and closed at 112¾, with sales at 112¾. The borrowing rates were 1@2. Loans were also made flat, and 1@3 for carrying. Governments were firm. Railroad bonds were firm, specially the list. St. Paul, which rose to 103¾ for LaCrosse Division and 99 for Consol Sinking Funds. State bonds were quiet. Missouri 6s and Louisiana new consols opened with general depression in the share list. On the Stock Exchange prices declined ¼ to 3 per cent., and the market was dull for the most part, but after midday there was more pressure to sell. The greatest decline was in New York Central, which fell off from 106 to 105. There were apparently no orders on the market to sustain the stock, as of late, and the decline attracted little attention and the selling exercised an unfavorable influence on the remainder of the list. The further cutting of yesterday bond freights and a reduction in passenger fares by the Grand Trunk to twelve dollars to Chicago were the chief causes of the decline. Wabash declined heavily. After the second call the market was weak at the lowest prices of the day, but during the last hour stocks were irregular, some shares closing at the lowest point of the day, and others showing a partial recovery. Western Union declined from 63½ to 63 regular and to 62¾ seller sixty. At the close sales were made at 62¾ and 62¾ regular. The transactions were 91,000 shares, of which 11,000 were New Jersey Central, 10,000 Western Union, 7,000 St. Paul, 5,000 Erie, 21,000 Lake Shore, 3,000 Ohios, and 3,000 Michigan Central.

The Bank Superintendent has begun proceedings for the appointment of a receiver to wind up the Merchants and Traders Savings Institution. It has become embarrassed by the depreciation of its Southern securities.

Governments.—United States coupons of 1881, 123⅜; do. of '65, 115¾; do '65 new, 120⅜; do of '67, 122¾; do of '68, 121½; 10-40s, 117⅜; do. coupons, 118½; new 5s, 117⅞; currency 6s, 125⅝.

State Bonds.—Tennessee sixes, 41; do. new, 42¾; Virginia new, 30; do. 6s, 24, 27; Missouri sixes, 107⅜.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 67¾; Quicksilver, 14; do preferred, 18; Pacific Mail, 24⅜; Mariposa, 6; do preferred, 7; Adams Express, 108; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 96½; American Express, 54; do. do.; United States Express, 72; New York Central, 106½; Erie, 13½; do preferred, 19; Harlem, 138; do preferred, 132; Michigan Central, 67½; Panama, 136; Union Pacific, 38½; Lake Shore, 93¾; Illinois Central, 97; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 92½; Northwestern common, 40¾; do preferred, 60¾; C. C. C. & I., 4; Rensselaer & Saratoga, 125; Rock Island, 107⅜; St. Paul, 39⅜; do. preferred, 69¼; Toledo & Wabash, 8¼; do. preferred, 31; Fort Wayne, 102¾; Terre Haute, 10½; do. preferred, 15; Chicago & Alton, 101¼; do. preferred, 108; Ohio & Mississippi, 16; Delaware & Lackawanna, 107½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 13; Missouri Pacific, 6; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 10½; Indiana Central, 4; Burlington & Quincy, 116¾; Hannibal & St. Joe, 13; Central Pacific Bonds, 108; Union Pacific Bonds, 108; Union Pacific Land Grant, 102; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 89¾.

LONDON, June 12.—Consols, 94¾; 5-20s of '65, 104¾; do of '67, 106¾; new 5s, 106¾; 10-40s, 107; New York Central, 99; Erie, 12¾; do preferred, 18.

PARIS, June 12.—Rentes, 106f 77½c.

FRANKFORT, June 12.—United States bonds, new 5s, 102⅜.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—Trade dollars 92 buying; 92⅜ to 93 selling; halves 95 to 95¼ buying, and 95 to 96 selling.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, June 12, 1876.

General business continues very dull, more so than usual at this season of the year, and no improvement can be expected now until after harvest, or until the fall trade sets in; the outlook at the present writing warrants the prediction that we are to have a very dull summer. There is no improvement to note in the grain business here, and prices are weak, although without quotable change. Wheat has been advanced sharply in Chicago within the past few days, but it is the result of manipulation, and is not likely to have any influence. Flour continues quiet and unchanged. The leading grocery markets continue dull, although a largely increased trade in sugars within the next few weeks is expected, and prices are much firmer in consequence. The hog products have stiffened up considerably, and the outlook at the present writing points to a still higher range of prices. Butter and Eggs continue dull, while Cheese if anything, is firmer.

The weather continues favorable for the growing crops, and the reports from all quarters indicate that there will be an abundant harvest. While there has been no rain here of any consequence for several weeks, and some things are wanting it, we observe that there has been considerable rain south and west recently.

ASHES—Trade continues dull, and prices are lower: Common Soda, 2¼@3c; Refined do., 4½@5½c; Arsenic, 5c; Nitrate Soda, 4c.

ALE—There is nothing to note in prices and trade is generally reported dull, like everything else, affected by the hard times. ✕ is ₰ bbl to the trade and ✕✕ to country; XX $10; India $11, half bbls in proportion.

APPLES—Sales of green apples at $4@5 ₰ bbl for fair to choice, in a small way. Some new crop, the first of the season from South Carolina, have made their appearance.

BEANS—The market continues very dull, and while the supply is small, it is in excess of present wants. There is not likely to be any improvement this year, as they are about out of season; navies may be quoted, in a jobbing way, at $1@1,10 ₰ bu.

BRUSHES—White Scrubbing, $10@11 ₰ gross; Gray, $9@10; White Bristle, $24@36; Shoe, $10@15; Horse (wood backs) $22@36; Horse (leather backs) $45@135; Extra white-wash, $8@25; Common do, $2@4.50.

BELTING—Following are the current rates for best belting:

Per Foot	Inch.	Per Foo
$ 06	5	$ 54
12	5½	60
18	6	66
24	7	78
30	8	90
36	10	1 08
42	12	1 38
48	14	1 68

Discount 15 to 30 per cent., as to quality and quantity.

BROOM HANDLES—We quote in a jobbing way: No 1 Plain.....$16 00 ₰ thousand
No 2 do ..... 12 00 do
No 1 Polished ..... 16 00 do
No 2 Polished ..... 12 50 do

BROOM CORN—Dull; sales in small lots only. We quote: Choice No. 1 Hurl, 7@7½ cents, to choice green brush, 8c; red tipped, 7c; inside and crooks, 5@6c; crooked, 4@5c.

BUTTER—Fresh are very large, and with a light demand, stocks are accumulating and prices steadily declining. Fine dairy quotable at 16@18c; prime, 14@15c; common, 10@12c. The tendency is to still lower prices.

BROOMS—There is a fair demand, but the market lacks activity, and prices are too low to admit of any further decline. Manufacturers generally complain of meagre profits at present prices.

No 1 Hurl.....$1 75
No 2 Hurl.....1 50
No 3 Hurl.....1 00
No 4 Stalk braid.....2 50
No 4 Hurl.....2 75
No 5 Stalk Braid.....2 75
No 5 Hurl.....3 00
No 6 Stalk Braid.....3 25
No 3 carpet.....3 50
No 4 carpet.....3 75
No 5 carpet.....4 00

CORDAGE AND ROPE—Manilla Rope has been reduced ¼ ₰ lb; Sisal 1½c, and oil well drilling cabled, and Manilla, 1c. Following are the current rates—revised and corrected:

MANILLA ROPE.

⅜ inch diameter and upwards	14½ cts. per lb
½	14¾ "
⅝ and 5-16 in. diameter	15 "
Tarred rope and lath yarn	"
Hay, stave and leather twine	"

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Hawser laid	14¾ cts. per lb
" Bolt Rope Yarns	15¾ "
Sand Pump Rope	16¾ "

SISAL ROPE.

⅜ inch diameter and upward	9¾ cts. per lb
½	10¼ "
⅝ and 5-16 in. diameter	10¼ "
¾ and 5-16 in. diameter	10¼ "

JUTE ROPE. ₰

All sizes	9

CHEESE—There has been a very fair trade in the aggregate during the past week, notwithstanding the demand was mostly for small lots, and for jobbing prices, but the tone of the market is firmer. Prime new Ohio Factory, 8½@8¾c to the trade, and in a jobbing way, 9@10c.

COAL AND COKE—Navigation continues suspended, hence there is no movement in coal; dealers generally are would like to have it open for a few months, so as to reduce stocks in the down river markets. Coke remains about as last quoted; $2,40 @2,50 per ton delivered here.

CANNED GOODS—Are dull, in consequence of the abundance of fresh vegetables and berries, and except for Peaches, will soon be out of season. Prices weak and in buyers favor.

2 lb Pie Peaches	$1 60	2 lb Tomatoes	1 50

We quote the American Fruit Co.'s fruit as follows:

Rhubarb in bbls—standard gals	$14	₰ bbl.	
Apples in bbls	40c	₰ gal.	
Peaches in half bbls	1 00		

CEMENT, &c.,—Following are the jobbing rates: White Lime—Cleveland and Fremont, $1,60 at,7s ₰ bbl; Ohio, $1,50@1,65. Cement—Rosendale $3@3,50 ₰ bbl; Youghiogheny, $2,00@2,25; Louisville, $2,00@2,25; New Lisbon, $2,75@3,75; Portland, $4,50@7,50. Plaster—French's Selected, $4@4,25; New York, $1,50@3,75; Michigan, $3,50@3,75. Land Plaster, $3@3,50. White Sand, $1,50@1,75 ₰ bbl.

COOPERAGE—Quiet, but prices well sustained with moderate business. Prime dry pointed Flour barrels, 50 to matched, 54; Superfine, 48 to matched, 53; split heading, 40; sawed do, 43; rough staves, $22. Oil Barrels dull; counties, $1,05; city make, $1,20@1,25

DRIED FRUIT—About out of season. No sales and quotations nominal. Dried Peaches, 10½@11¾; do. Apples, sales.

EGGS—The arrivals, although not large, are sufficient to supply the demand, which has been light during the heated term, when there are but few buyers aside from the bakers and hotels, hence prices are low. Some dealers are quoting at 10c, but the believe that the market has touched bottom, and are loth to sell at current rates, while others appear desirous to buy, but hesitate to make immediate purchases of the market, and are selling on arrival as rapidly as possible. Quotations may be fairly called at 12@13c.

FLOUR—There is but little that is really new or important to record in regard to this important staple; the market continues quiet—the demand is confined entirely to supplying immediate wants, as there is no inducement in the present condition of the market to carry stocks, and the trade is hand to mouth unchanged. The probability is that there will be no change in well known brands during the next five or six days, or until the yield of the winter wheat crop is more definitely ascertained; the prospects just now are very favorable, but there is danger while it is in the field. There is a scarcity of low grades offering, and it is very dull, as the inquiry is almost entirely for good to choice. We continue former quotations, in a jobbing way: Spring wheat flours, $6.00@6.75, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; red winters, $6,50@7; ambers, 7,25@7,50; fancy white wheat and patent process, $8,50@9,50. Rye Flour, 4,75@5.

FISH—There is a fair trade, but no recent change in prices. We quote:

No 1 Mess Mackerel	$34 00	₰ bbl.	
No 1 do do	32 00	do	
No 1 Shore do	28 50	do	
No 1 Shore do	25 50	do	
Ex No 1 Bay do	20 00	do	
No 1 Bay do	18 00	do	
Ex No 2 do	16 00	do	
Large No 2 do	12 50	do	
Extra Labrador Herring	8 00	do	
Whitefish	5 75	₰ bf bbl	
Lake Herring	4 25	do	
Large George Codfish	6½	₰ lb	
Medium do do	6	do	
Boneless Codfish	7	do	
Halibut	13 50	do	
No 1 Herring	40c	₰ box	
Scaled do	9 00	₰ bbl	
Smoked Hoaster Herring	1 75	do	

FEATHERS—In fair demand for this season of the year; sales round lots, 56a7 and 58 for extra fine lots.

GINSENG—New has not arrived in sufficient quantities to establish quotations, but from the nature of sales we omit prices. We would caution shippers particularly against shipping root not thoroughly dry.

GROCERIES—The New York and Baltimore markets are reported firm but without much change. In the views of importers and jobbers in a wide apart, and consequently transactions are only effected, as necessity requires the jobbing interest to buy for the wants of consumers, which are light. The estimated consumption of Brazil coffee in the United States for the current year will, it is said, be below average, while the accumulation of stock is larger in first and second hands than has been carried for many years. The statistics show:

Brazil Coffee in first hands in the U. S			212,767
" " second "			156,370
Java " first "			42,000
" " second "			40,125
Maricaibo " "			40,125
Purchases at Rio to June 5			126,700
Shipments from Rio to April 25			72,514
Total visible supply June 22, '76			204,986
" " " " '75			231,826

The new crop promises a full average. The market at Rio is firm and dull. Only receipts 4,000 bags. The market for sugars is fairly active at higher valuations as noted before, and the tendency upward. The stock of raw sugar is quite diminished and the production of refined limited. An unusually active market is anticipated by the refiners during the fruit season, with an advance in prices as it progresses. The stock of raw in first hands is 21,000 bags below same date last year. Syrups dull but steady. N. O. Molasses firm. Foreign Molasses low and neglected. Teas unchanged. Spices firmer. Carolina Rice firm. Foreign scarce; no Rangoon offering.

—Roasted Coffee declined 1c ₰ lb to-day.

RICE.

Carolina	6¾a7	Louisiana	6¼@6¾

CIGARS.

Cut Loaf	12 a	Standard B	10¼a
Standard A	11 a	Standard C	9¾
Granulated	11 a	Ref. Yellow	8¾a 9¼
Pawdered	11¾a	N. O. new crop	8¾a 9
Standard A	10¾a		

SYRUPS.

Choice	65 a70	Fair	55 a58
Prime	60 a63	Dark	45 a50

MOLASSES.

N. O. Choice	65	N. O. strictly prime	62
Fair	60	Demara	50a55

TEAS.

Young Hyson	45a1 00	Japan	40a85
Gunpowder	50a1 10	Oolong	35a50
Imperial	40a 90	Souchong	35a75

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	23 a	a Rio (5 pkgs)	27
Prime Rio	21¼a22	Rio (loose)	26¼
Good Rio	20 a21	Roasted Java	36
Old Gov Java	32		

SOAPS.

Best Wax	7¾	Babbitt's Best, per box	7 00
Superior Wax	6¾		
Woman's Friend	5¾	White Russian, per box	6 00
Duchess, per box	3 50		

FRUITS.

Val. Raisins	10¼a11	Turkish Prunes	6 @ 6¾
Layer Raisins, per box	2 50	French Prunes	7 @11
Currents, per lb	7½		

SUNDRIES.

Silver gloss Starch			5¾
Pearl Starch			4¾@ 5
Lamp Chimneys, No. 1 and 2			60 @ 85
Bi Carb Soda, in kegs			5 a 6
Bi Carb Soda, boxes			9
Concentrated Lye			$4 50
Pearl Barley, per ⅛ bbl			5 50
Oat Meal, in bbls, A. & B			6 00
Oat Meal, half bbls			4 00
" German Mills			4 25
Shot—drop			2 50
Shot—buck			2 75

GRAIN—The grain market has been unusually dull the past week. The usual rush to sell surplus grain the farmer has to spare after seeding and spring work is over, has brought out a much larger amount of grain than was thought to be held back particularly Oats. The offerings of Oats are much in excess of the demand; also, Wheat is offered more freely from local points, with considerable of the crop of '75; the two crops when mixed make a fair average, and supplies the country mills thereby exiting of the demand from that quarter. The city mills are receiving some good lots of old Wheat from Ohio, which they prefer to the new or crop of '75 they have been receiving from the North and Northwest. The reports of the growing crop of winter wheat are conflicting; some localities claim to have a good average crop, while others say in their locality there won't be half a crop particularly in low lands, where it is badly injured. After making due allowance for exaggeration, we are led to believe there will be a fair crop of winter wheat, although there are many uncertainties yet, such as fly or chintz bug, storms, and wet weather, in harvest. New wheat is now offered in some of the southern markets, but not in quantities to change the price. Spring Wheat is not far enough advanced to know much about it yet. The fluctuation in prices, in Chicago, the last week, has been frequent and varied, caused by reports of war and peace in Europe, but partly by the light stocks in store there, less than one million, to over four million same time last year. The prices in this market has been a little weak, although not much lower for good lots; old wheat, $1,40a1,45; new sound red, 1,33a1,35; fair do, 1,30a1,32½; white grade, 90a1,10. Corn is not so much wanted in warm weather; good sound yellow, 53a54; mixed, 50a52 in elevator; Ear, 53a55. Rye dull and not much wanted, 70a75. Oats very plenty and market demoralized; several Ohio shippers were on the market peddling around amongst the retailers, in consequence, trying to make sales for future delivery; we quote 35a37 as to quality, and the feelings of the buyer and seller; it is thought by some that dealers there will a reaction before harvest is over, as oats is now below the cost of raising.

HEMP—$120a130 ton for Ky. Rough.

HAY—We have to report a continued dull market, with a supply considerably in excess of the demand, and prices are weak and lower in consequence. No. 1 timothy (baled) at $14a15, and prairie, $8a10, as to quality and condition. Loose, from country wagons, $13a15. The prospects for hay now are very favorable for a heavy hay crop, and holders are anxious to realize in consequence.

HIDES—The prices have declined since our last report. There is a good demand for heavy steers, but cows, bulls and damaged are lower and hard to sell at under:

Green Salted Cows			6¾a 7
Green Salted Steers, Light			7¾a 8
Green Salted Steers, Heavy			8 a 9¾
Green Salted Calf			9 a11
Green Butcher Cows			5½
Green Butcher Steers, light			6
Green Butcher Steers, heavy			7
Green Butcher Calf			9a 10

LEATHER—Generally market rather quiet. Rough Leather in fair demand for choice article—common grades a drug in the market. Upper and Kip—no demand except for usual hand-to-mouth actual orders. Calf slow. Red Sole in good demand in small lots. We quote:

Oak Sole, country			0,31@ 0,36
Oak Sole, city			0,38@ 0,40
Red Sole, B.A. heavy and mid			0,29@ 0,31
Red Sole, Oronoco			0,28@ 0,30
Red Sole, good dgd			0,26@ 0,27
Oak, Rough			0,24@ 0,28
Harness, city oak			0,30@ 0,35
Harness, country			0,26@ 0,33
Harness, No. 2 and common			0,22@ 0,32
Hf Skirting, best			0,32@ 0,36
Fair Bridle, ₰ doz			54,00@68,00
Best Leather			0,40@ 0,44
Finished Calf			0,90@ 1,00
Finished Upper, ₰ foot			0,18@ 0,22
Finished Sides			0,50@ 0,90

LUMBER—The lumber afloat in the rivers is mostly been sold, prime timber selling from $8 to $9 per cubic; Hemlock from $5 to $7; sawed lumber was sold from $14 to $16 per M; shingles at and from $10 to $15 for coarse lots. Yard trade is quiet; some dealers report a better trade than last year at same time. We quote:

First Clear			$45 00
Second Clear			40 00
Select Common			22 00
Coarse Common			18 00
Sheathing X			16 00
Hem. Joist and Scantling			14 00
Flooring, No 1 for 4			27 00
" No 2			25 00
" No 3			22 00
Moulded Weatherboarding			27 00
Shelving			28 00
Shingles			4 50
Lath			3 00

MILL FEED—Continues very dull, but the ruling rivals for a couple of weeks past have been light, but so is the demand, and prices are weak and in buyers favor. Bran is offered on wharf and track at $13a14; Seconds and Shorts, $14a16; Middlings, $18a 20; Chopped Feed, $20a22 ₰ ton, as to quality.

OILS—Lower, in keeping with the recent decline in Lard. We quote: Extra Winter Strained, 95c ₰ gallon; Spring No. 1, 85a88c; No. 2, 67a70c; Miners' oil, 60a62c. Carbon quoted at 25a27 cents ₰ gallon in a jobbing way. Linseed Oil, 60a62c.

PECANS—In light request at 10a10½c.

POTATOES—The supply of old continues, although not large, is fully up to the demand, but prices remain about as last quoted; 30a35c ₰ bu, on track by the load, and 40a45c in jobbing way. New crop Carolina Potatoes, $4a4.50 ₰ bbl.

POULTRY—Live Chickens selling, by the coop, at 30a35c ₰ pair for young, and 65a70c ₰ pair for old.

PEA-NUTS—Dull, especially Tennessee red, which we quote at 5a5½c; Tennessee white selling in job lots only at 6¾a7 for choice well cleaned. 5a 5½c for dirty and badly handled. Virginia held at 5½c for strictly Choice, while some lots are very inferior are on the market at much less prices.

PROVISIONS—There is a continued good jobbing demand, and the general market is quite active and firmer, but dealers do not care to advance prices here yet, being apprehensive that there may be another reaction. At current rates the consumption should be considerably increased, and once the market becomes more settled, we look for an increased demand. Following are the current jobbing rates:

Mess Pork	$ bbl	Mess Pork ₰ bbl	$20,50
Do. Canvassed	13¼	Short Cut do	20.50
Shoulders	8½	Lard, prime leaf, tes 12	
Do. Canvassed	9¾	Lard, Ref for summer use—in tres	13
B'fast Bacon S. C.	—	Do. do tubs	13½
Beef Tongues S. C.	—	Do. do pails	13½
per doz	$6¾	Do. 3 lb caddies	15¾
Bacon Shoulders	8¾	Do. 5 lb do	15¾
Bacon Sides	11¾	Do. 10 lb do	15¾
Clear Sides	12	Ham Sausage	—

RAGS—Steady at 3c ₰ lb for good country mixed. SEEDS—Timothy is little or nothing doing in Seeds, hence we omit quotations.

SUMAC—Dull; in a small way, 4¼c.

TALLOW—Quiet at 7¾a8c ₰ lb for country rendered, and 8¼a8½c for choice city rendered.

WINDOW GLASS—Discounts are quoted at 40 & ₰ per cent. off western list for carload lots, and 40 for less than a carload.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET—SINGLE STRENGTH.

2d Quality.	1st Quality.	Dbl. sth
6 by 8 to 7 by 9	$3 75	$ 4 50
7 by 10 to 8 by 10	4 25	7 00
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	4 00	4 50
8 by 12 to 10 by 12	4 25	5 00
9 by 16 to 12 by 17	4 75	5 25	8 75
12 by 18 to 14 by 20		8 50	9 50
15 by 20 to 18 by 22		6 00	9 50
15 by 26 to 20 by 30		6 50	10 50
20 by 24 to 24 by 30		7 00	11 25
26 by 28 to 24 by 36		7 50	12 00
28 by 36 to 26 by 44		8 00	14 00
30 by 46 to 30 by 56		9 00	15 00
30 by 52 to 30 by 54			16 50
30 by 56 to 34 by 56			17 50
30 by 58 to 32 by 60			20 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60			22 50

WOODEN WARE—Shows a steady movement without any change inprices. We quote "Corry Ware" as follows:

No. 1 Tubs ₰ dozen		$9 00
No. 2 do		7 00
No. 3 do		5 00
2 Hoop Pails ₰ doz		1 95
3 Hoop Pails ₰ doz		2 25
Globe Washboards ₰ doz (patented)		2 75
Clinmon do do		2 25
Butcher Pins ₰ box		60

WHITE LEAD—Is reported firm at the recent advance, with a very fair business; strictly pure, in assorted kegs, 10¾c ₰ lb; in 25 lb tin cans, 11¾c; in 12½ ₰ lb tin cans, 12c.

WRAPPING PAPER AND SACKS—Crown Straw, 35c ₰ bundle; medium, 32c; Double Crown, 70c; Double medium, $1,05; Tissue Manilla, 36a42.65 ₰ ream; Dry Goods, 7¾a8,50; No 1 Manilla, 6½a7½; No 2, do, 5a6c; Fine demand for sacks; 5½a 6c, do, 5a6c; Flour sacks (¼ bbl) $3a4 ₰ 1,000. Do. (½ bbl) $2a22; Grocers bags (1 lb) $1,80 a 1,90; 2 lbs do, $2,70; 5 lbs do, $4,75; 10 lbs do, $9,50; 20 lbs do, $16,50. Intermediate sizes in proportion.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, June 12, 1876.

CATTLE.

The supply was 84 head less than that of last week, but there was no perceptible improvement in the market; light weights, of good quality, possibly sold a little more readily, and in some instances at a slight improvement in rates, while heavy cattle were dull, and sons declined a repeated lower. The Chicago bought cattle, which, with the exception of two cars constituted the entire supply, did not cost as much by 10a12½c ₰ cwt as those of last week, and this was about the only redeeming feature of the market; for notwithstanding the light supply, there were some left over unsold, and we apprehend that dealers generally would not more than make a commission to-day, if that.

Sales were reported at 5¾ for very choice butcher stock; 5¾a5¾ for prime; 4¾a5¼ for medium to good, and 3¾a4 for common; the bulk of the sales were within the range of 4¾a5¾. As already intimated, light cattle of good quality sold more readily and for as much money as heavy cattle.

Butchers report that the hot weather has curtailed them to considerable extent of late materially, hence many of them did not want to buy as many cattle to-day in consequence. And notwithstanding the butchers are getting cattle cheaper now for a number of years, many of them complain that they are making no money.

The stock on sale was reported as follows:

J. Hunter	Chicago	Ault & V	Chicago
J. Rothchilds	do	Marks & Bro	do
Hunter & G	do	Greenwald & S	do
S. Lowenstein	do	Mahaffey & Co	do
Moonshine & R	do	Holmes L & Co	do
Gerson & L	do	Trauerman & W	do
S Trauerman	do	L. Stamberg	do
L. Rothchild	do	Gerson & Z	do
J. Loeman	do	L. Hoderman, Blair	
Arnold & A	do	John Rowe	do

Total.....
Total last Monday.....

CATTLE SALES.

S. Marks & Bro. reported 3 cars of fair to prime steal, 990 lbs, at 5@5½; 1 car of medium butcher cattle, on consignment, at 4½; 1 car of fair to good do, at 4¾a5; 1 car fair butcher stock, averaging 1,100 lbs, at 5¼@5¾; 1 car of fair to good butcher cattle at 5a5¼c.

Vorasa & Zeigler reported 3 cars of fair to choice butcher stock at 4¾a5.

N. Ar

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } TUESDAY, June 13, 1876.

The finance market presented no new features yesterday, the business at the banks being moderate. There is quite a large accumulation of funds at the banks, but not a sufficient demand of an acceptable character to call out a very large discount line. The quiet at our mills, owing to the unadjusted difficulties between the manufacturers and the peddlers, has much to do with this. Efforts are being made to adjust this difficulty, but thus far the only progress made consists in the advance of the manufactures toward the terms of the strikers. This judge, however, that this difficulty will eventually vanish, and that work at our mills will be resumed. We cannot conceive it possible that a difficulty involving so little difference between the contending parties, can be continued during the Summer. Our banks, and business generally, may be said to be in a healthy condition, though not transacting a large business, and the summer promises an improvement in general business.

—The glut of money, that is of loanable funds, in the open markets of the leading financial centres is best shown by the subjoined statement from the New York *Shipping List* of the rates of money: London, 1½ per cent.; Berlin, 2½@3; Paris, 2@2½; Amsterdam, 3; Vienna, 4½@5; Frankfort, 2½; Brussels, 2½; St. Petersburg, 6; New York, 3@5. These rates indicate an enormous increase of capital in Europe and America, inactivity in all branches of business and dearth of enterprise, and the arrest of railway building and corporate undertaking generally. With such an overflowing of money in the leading commercial capitals it ought to be easy for the National Government to complete the work of funding our national debt in four and a half per cent. bonds, and yet the circular hangs its head and the bankers who stand out for better terms in the shape of a consol or a long loan, or more fives or less fours. At the west the rates for money have declined seriously, thus showing that enterprise is as nicely paralysed there as in Europe. In Chicago the rates for mortgages have fallen 2 @ 3 per cent., while the decline in profits in most of all kinds is continuous and exhibits no reaction. In some quarters the belief is that capital and wealth generally have become so excessive as to be superabundant as a labor and material production, and that the combinations of capital to control rates have become ineffective because of the competition and the great losses of income from the idleness of surplus money. The immense mass of insolvency seems to imply that the orange has been squeezed dry.—*Phila. North American.*

—The London *Telegraph* makes this significant remark: When a retrospect is taken of the past twenty, or even ten years, it is lamentable to recall the mass of money irretrievably sunk in rotten securities, mostly foreign, and we may be disposed to envy in some notable cases the sagacity of investors who then hit on what now have proved to be the most popular of holdings. Only in the last few years has the five-twenty United States bonds were at or under 70, and in a decade they have risen to a very fair premium; but while at the navy discount they were quietly absorbed by Germany, and it was not until the bonds took a decided upward movement that buyers here could be induced to touch them. Even now, apart from French five per cent., no more popular investment is known. There is probably a little difficulty without incurring something, or being prematurely sanguine to point out really eligible investments at present for the mass of latent money. Colonial and Indian Stock it might be to find a new channel for this, it must inevitably be left to time to efface the recollection of previous losses before that is possible to any extent.

—An interesting paper has been compiled which shows the results of railway progress in the United States. We learn from it that during the year the amount constructed was 2,035 miles, against 1,940 miles in 1874, and 3,948 miles in 1873. In 1871 there were 7,670 miles built, in 1872, 6,167. In 1870 the total miles in operation were 30,635. In 1875, 74,658 miles. The rapidity of railway growth is attested by the fact that in 1868 we had in the United States one mile of road to every 905 persons, while now we have one to every 391 persons.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	112¾	5-20's 1868-coupons	121¾
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	122¾	10-40's	
" 1881, reg	115¾	Currency 6's	125½
" 1865 new	120¾	New 5 per cents	117½
" 5's 1867	118¾	10-40's coupon	115¾

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Central	103½	Ohio & Mississippi	16
Erie	13¾	Union Pacific	95
L. S.	96¾	Toledo & Wabash	¾
Mich. Southern	87¾	Wabash	21
Do. Central	67¾	Adams Express	108
Northwestern Com.	48½	Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex	96½
Do. Pref.	61¾	U. S. Express	74
Rock Island	107¾	Hannibal & St. Jo.	12
Chicago & Pitts.	87½	Do. Pref.	21
Pacific Mail	24¾	Iron Mountain	17
Western Union	96		

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S)	52¾	Con. Trans. (B)	48¾
" (Sw)	44	Empire do. (A)	—
U. Cos. of N. J. (B)	139½	A. V. R. R.	7.20(A) 101¾
Oil Creek & Alleg.	77½	C. & A.	77½
Lehigh Valley (B)	57¾	N. Pacific bonds	—none

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

Henry Burry et ux. to Christopher Krause, June 1, 1876; 7 acres and 71 perches in Moon township.....$900

Jacob Kline to L. A. Hoffman, May 4, 1876; lot on Stanton avenue, Reserve township, 24x109 feet.....$500

The Penn House to Josephine Henne, May 1, 1875; lot on Webster street, Fifth ward, 41½, 125 feet.....$9,000

Chas. Albrecht et ux. to David Gilmore, March 27, 1876; lot on Canal street, Allegheny, 25x100 feet.....$5,500

A. C. Laughead et ux. to Mary Jane Colchester, January 26, 1876; lot in Patton township.....$200

Frederick Schlegel et ux. to Jacob Ott, May 29, 1876; lot in Pittsburgh, formerly St. Clair township.....$1

W. A. McLaughlin et ux. to Jas. McLaughlin, June 14, 1871; lot on Liberty street, 22x70 feet.....$2,000

Robt. Ott et ux. to F. Schlegel, May 29, 1876; lot in St. Clair township, Pittsburgh.....$1,500

J. J. Shuttery to I. C. Pershing, September 25 1875; lots 5 and 7 Shuler township.....$400

Pat. Ardley et ux. to John O. Holley et al, May 22, 1876; lot on Roberts street, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.....$1,000

Ralph Lewis et ux. to W. W. Shaw, January 1, 1876; lot on Walnut street, Twentith ward, city, 32x100 feet.....$4,000

E. Mannaman et ux. to John Spannewyer, June 1, 1876; 2 lots on Brownsville pike road, Twenty-seventh ward, city, 40x150 feet.....$1,000

Louis Harvey, guardian to Mary Sinclair, March 16, 1867; 2 lots of ground on Fifth street, McKees court, Birmingham.....$1,000

W. A. Sipe et ux. to Margaret Trimmle, December 20, 1875; lot on Vermont street, Sixth ward, Allegheny, 20x100 feet.....$1,325

A. Rimmyer et ux. to D. Lutz, et al, May 18, 1875; 2 lots in Seventh ward.....$1,000

NEW YORK, June 12, 1876.

Money closed easy at 2@3; prime mercantile paper 4@5½. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $70,000. The customs receipts were $278,000. The clearings were $22,000,000. Sterling 487½@489¾. Gold opened and closed at 112¾, with sales at 112¾. The borrowing rates were 1@2. Loans were also quite flat, and 1@2 for carrying. Government's were firm. Railroad bonds were firm, especially for St. Paul, which rose to 103¾ for LaCrosse Division and 99 for Consol Sinking Funds. State bonds were quiet. Missouri long sixes were firm. The week opened with general depression in the share list. On the Stock Exchange prices declined ½ to 2 per cent., and the market was dull for the most part, but after midday there was more pressure to sell. The greatest decline was in New York Central, which fell off from 106 to 105. There were apparently no orders on the market to sustain the stock, as of late, and the decline attracted much attention and excited an unfavorable influence on the market. The further cutting of westward bound freights and a reduction in passenger fares by the Grand Trunk to twelve dollars to Chicago contributed to the causes of the decline. We hash decided heavily. After the second call the market showed weak at the lowest prices of the day, during the last hour stocks were irregular, some shares closing at the lowest point of the day, and others showing a partial recovery. Western Union declined from 69½ to 68 regular and to 67¾ seller sixty. At the close sales were made at 67¾ @ 67¾ regular. The transactions were 91,000 shares, of which 11,000 were Pacific Mail, 8,000 Western Union, 7,000 St. Paul, 9,000 Erie, 21,000 Lake Shore, 3,000 Ohio, and 3,000 Michigan Central.

The Bank Superintendent has begun proceedings for the appointment of a receiver to wind up the Merchants and Traders Savings Institution. It has been unable to comply with the depreciation of the Bankers schedules.

Government.—United States coupons of 1881, 122¾; 6-20s of '65, 115½; do '65 new, 120¾; do of '67, 123½; do of '68, 124½; 10-40s, 117¾; do. coupon, 115½; new 5s, 117½; currency 6s, 122¾.

State Bonds.—Tennessee old, 41; do. new, 42½; Virginia new, 20; do. old, 27; Missouri sixes, 107½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 67¾; Quicksilver, 14; do preferred, 39; Pacific Mail, 24¾; Marlpose, 5; do preferred, 7; Adams Express, 108; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 96½; American Express, 55, ex div.; United States Express, 72; New York Central, 105½; Erie, 13¾; do preferred, 19; Harlem, 128; do preferred, 132; Michigan Central, 87¾; Panama, 92; Union Pacific, 95½; Lake Shore, 84½; Illinois Central, 98; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 87¾; Northwestern common, 49¾; do preferred, 60¾; C. C. C. & I., 48; New Jersey Central, 81½; Rock Island, 107¾; St. L. Pool, 38¾; do. preferred, 69¾; Toledo & Wabash, 2½; do. preferred, 3; Fort Wayne, 102¾; Terre Haute, 10s; do. preferred, 11½; Ohio & Miss., 16¼; do. preferred, 108; Ohio & Mississippi, 16; Delaware & Lackawanna, 109½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 15; Missouri Pacific, 6; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 102¾; Indiana Central, 4; Burlington & Quincy, 119½; Hannibal & St. Joe, 13; Central Pacific Bonds, 103; Union Pacific Bonds, 108; Union Pacific Land Grant, 102; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 89½.

LONDON, June 12.—Consols, 94¾; 5-20s of '65, 104¾; do. of '67, 107¾; new 5s, 106¾; 10-40s, 107; New York Central, 99; Erie, 12¾; do preferred, 18. PARIS, June 12.—Rentes, lost 77½c.

FRANKFORT, June 12.—United States bonds, new 5s, 102¾.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—Trade dollars 92 buying; 92¾ to 93 selling; halves 95 to 95¾ buying.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, June 12, 1876.

General business continues very dull, more so than usual at this season of the year, and no improvement can be expected now until after harvest, or until the fall trade sets in; the outlook at the present writing warrants the prediction that we are to have a very dull summer. There is no improvement to note in the grain business here, and prices are weak, although without quotable change. Wheat has been advanced sharply in Chicago within the past few days, but it is the result of manipulation, and is not likely to have any influence. Flour continues quiet and unchanged. The leading grocery markets continue dull, although a largely increased trade is augure within the next few weeks is expected, and prices are much firmer in consequence. The hog products have stiffened up considerably, and the outlook at the present writing points to a still higher range of prices. Butter and eggs continue dull, while Cheese if anything, is firmer.

The weather continues favorable for the growing crops, and the reports from all quarters indicate that there will be an abundant harvest. While there has been no rain here of any consequence for several weeks, and some things are wanting it, we observe that there has been considerable rain south and west recently.

ASHES—Trade continues dull, and prices are lower: Pearls, generally, 4¾c; Pearls refined do., 5¾a 5¾c; Arsenic, 5c; Nitrate Soda, 4c.

ALE—There is no change to note in prices and trade is generally unchanged dull, like everything else, affected by the hard times. X ₰ ₱ bbl to the city and ½ to country; XX $10; India $11. half barrels in proportion.

APPLES—Sales of green apples at 64a5 ₱ bbl for fair to choice. In a small way. Some new crop, the first of the season from South Carolina, have made their appearance.

BEANS—The market continues very dull, and while the supply is small, it is in excess of present wants. There is not likely to be any improvement this week, as they are kept out of second hands in small lots. We quote:

Prime	$1 80
Choice	1 75

BRUSHES—White Scrubbing, $9@11 ₱ gross; Gray, $11@30; White Bristle, $22@36; Shoe, $12@40; Horse (wood backs) $22@45; Horse (leather backs) $30@33; Extra white-wash, $18@75; Common do, $12 @60.

BELTING—Following are the current rates for best belting:

Inch.	Per Foot	Inch.	Per Foo
1	₰ 06		₰ 84
2	12	5¾	99
3	18	6	66
3½	24	6½	72
4	30	7	78
4½	36	7½	84
5	42	8	90
5½	48	14	1 62

Discount 15 to 30 per cent. as to quality and quantity.

BROOM HANDLES—We quote in a jobbing way: No 1 Plain.....$16 00 ₱ thousand
No 2 do.....12 00 do
No 1 Painted.....24 00 do
Tip Painted.....12 00 do

BROOM CORN—Dull; sales in small lots only. We quote: Choice No. 1 Hurl, 9c; No. 2 Hurl, 8c; Choice Brush, 8c; Red tipped, 6½c; Inferior and covers, 3a5c; crooked, 2a5c.

BROOM WAX—There is a steady demand at 30a35c, as to quality.

BUCKET—The receipts are very large, and with light demand, stocks are accumulating and prices steadily declining. Fine daily quotab e at 1½@2c; prime, 1a1½c; common, 10a12c. The tendency is to still lower prices.

BUTTER—The receipts are very large, and with a light demand, stocks are accumulating and prices steadily declining. We quote: Choice to No. 1 Herl, 9a; No. 2 Herl, 8c; Choice Brush, 8c; Red tipped, 6½c; Inferior and covers, 3a5c; crooked, 2a5c.

BUTTER—The receipts are very large, and with a light demand, stocks are accumulating and prices steadily declining. We quote: Choice to fancy Creamery, 20a22c; fine to choice Ohio Creamery, 18a20c; fine to choice Ohio Dairy, 16a18c; fair to good Ohio Dairy, 14a15c; low grades, 10a12c.

CANDLES—Sperm, 45a50c; Paraffine, 12½a13c; West Virginia, 10a11c.

CHEESE—There has been a very fair trade in the aggregate during the past week, notwithstanding the demand was light for any one lot, and prices, on new, apart from French five per cent., no more popular investment is known. There is probably a little difficulty without incurring something, or being prematurely sanguine to point out really eligible investments at present for the mass of latent money. Colonial and Indian Stock it might be to find a new channel for this, it must inevitably be left to time to efface the recollection of previous losses before that is possible to any extent.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged. We quote:

Ohio Flats	12a13c
Ohio Cheddars	13a14c
New York Flats	13a14c
New York Cheddars	14a15c

CANNED GOODS—Quiet, but in consequence of the abundance of fresh vegetables and Berries, and except for Peaches, will soon be out of season. Prices are as low as they can be:

2 ₱ Blackberries	$1 50	2 ₱ Bartlett Pears	$1 60
2 ₱ Blueberries	1 50	2 ₱ Common Pears	1 40
2 ₱ White Cherries	1 75	2 ₱ Pine Apple	2 00
2 ₱ Red Cherries	2 00	2 ₱ Quinces	1 50
2 ₱ Damsons	1 50	2 ₱ Raspberries	1 50
2 ₱ Green Gages	1 60	2 ₱ Strawberries	1 50
2 ₱ Egg Plums	1 60	2 ₱ Lima Beans	1 60
2 ₱ Damson Plums	1 50	2 ₱ String Beans	1 60
2 ₱ Peaches	1 75	2 ₱ Winslows Corn	2 25
2 ₱ Peaches	2 00	2 ₱ Corn	1 60
2 ₱ Ox Pears	1 60	2 ₱ Tomatoes	1 50

We quote the American Fruit Co.'s fruit as follows:

Rhubarb in bbls—40a42 gall's	$14 ₱ bbl
Apples in bbls	60c ₱ gal.
Peaches in bbls	60c ₱ gal.

CEMENT, &c.—Following are the jobbing rates: Louisville, Portland and Frenoch, $1,40 per bbl; Ohio, $1, 50a1.65. Cement—Rosendale $2a2,50 ₱ bbl; Youghiogheny, $2, 00a2.25; Louisville, $2,00a2,25; New Lisbon, $2, 25a2.75; Portland, $6.50a7.50. Plaster—French's Selected,.....$4a4.25; Fair.....3a3.50; Michigan, $5.50a2.75. Lime—Best New York, $1.50a1.75 ₱ bbl.

COOPERAGE—Quiet, but prices well sustained with moderate demand. Firm for dry pointed staves, $22; do mastched, 34; backed staves, 31; do matched, $32; eyed hoops, 60; eyed do, 45; 3 hoop rough staves, $27. Oil Barrels dull; countries, $1,05; city make, $1,30a1.35.

DRIED FRUIT—About out of season No sales and quotations nominal. Dried Peaches, 10½a11½; do. Appl es, 8a8½c.

EGGS—Receipts moderate, although not large, are sufficient to supply the demand, which is always light during the hot weather. Prices are but few buyers aside from the bakers and hotels, hence prices are but little better; some dealers incline to the belief that it has touched bottom, however, and are loth to sell at current rates, while others appear to have but little confidence in the immediate future of the market, and are selling on arrival as rapidly as possible. Quotations may be fairly given at 11a11½c.

FLOUR—There is but little that is really new or important to record in regard to this important staple. The market is generally quiet—the demand is confined entirely to supplying immediate wants, as there is no indisposition to the premature holding of the manufactured large stocks, while prices remain unchanged. The probability is that there will be no change in prices of brands during the next week, 30 or 40 days, or until the yield of the coming wheat crop is more definitely ascertained; the prospects just now are very favorable, but there is danger while it is in the field. There is no scarcity of low grades offering, and it is very dull, as the inquiry is almost entirely for good stock. We continue former quotations, in a jobbing way: Spring wheat flours, $5,00a5,75, the outside figure for choice Minnesota; red winters, $6,50a7; ambers, 7.25a7,50; fancy white wheat and patent process, $8,50a9,50. Rye Flour, $4,75a5.

FISH—There is a fair trade, but no recent change to note. We quote:

No 1 Mess Mackerel	$24 00	₱ bbl.
No 1 do	22 00	do
Ex No 1 Shore	26 00	do
No 1 Shore	25 00	do
Ex No 1 Bay	20 00	do
No 1 Bay	18 00	do
Ex No 2	16 00	do
Large No 2	13 50	do
Split Labrador Herring	6 00	do
Whitefish	5 75	₱ hf bbl
Lake Herring	2 75	₱ bbl
Large Georges Codfish	6½c	₱ lb
Medium do do	6	do
Boneless Codfish	7	do
Halibut	12 50	do
No 1 Herring	50c	₱ box
Scaled do	20c	do
Smoked Bloater Herring	$1.75	do

FEATHERS—Fairly demanded for this season of the year; sales round lots, 56a57 and 48 for extra fine lots.

GINSENG—Now has not arrived in sufficient quantities to establish quotations, and in the absence of reliable information, we would caution shippers particularly against shipping root not thoroughly dry.

GOOSEBERRIES—The New York and Baltimore markets are reported firm but without much activity. The terms of importers and jobbers s e wide apart, and consequently transactions are only effected, as necessity requires the jobbing interest to stock up for the season's demand, which is light. The estimated consumption of Brazil coffee in the United States during the current fiscal year will be below the average, while the accumulation of stock is larger in first and second hands than has been reported for many years. The statistics show:

	Bags.
Brazil Coffee in first hands in the U. S.	212,767
" " second " "	156,270
Java " first " "	62,000
Maricaibo " "	60,723
Purchases at Rio to June 5	126,700
Shipments from Rio to April 25	72,514
Do. do. June 7	101,000
Total visible supply June 12, '76	294,910
" " " '75	193,826

The new crop promises a full average. The market at Rio is firm and the daily receipts 4,000 bags. The market for sugars is fairly active at higher valuations as noted before, and the tendency upward. The stock of raw sugar is quite diminished and the production of refined limited. An unusually active market is anticipated by the refiners during the fruit season, with an advance in prices as it progresses. The stock of raw in first hands is 31,000 hhds below same date last year. Syrups dull and steady. Molasses firm. Foreign Molasses low and neglected. Teas unchanged. Spices firmer. Carolina Rice firm. Foreign scarce; no Rangoon offering.

—Roasted Coffee declined 1c ₱ lb to-day.

RICE.

Carolina	6¼a7	Louisiana	6¼a6¾

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12	Standard B	10¼a
Crushed	11¾a	Standard Ex C	10a
Granulated	11 a	Ref. Yellow	9¼a 9¾
Powdered	11¼a	N. O. new crop	8¼a 9
Standard A	10¾a		

SYRUPS.

Choice	65	Fair	55 a60
Prime	60	Dark	45 a50

MOLASSES.

N. O. Choice	65	N. O. strictly prime	62
Fair	60	Demara	60a62

TEAS.

Young Hyson	45a1 00	Japan	45a55
Gunpowder	80a1 10	Oolong	35a55
Imperial	80a 90	Souchong	35a75

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	22	a Rio (5 pkgs)	27
Prime Rio	21¼a22	R Rio (loose)	26¾
Good Rio	20 a21	Roasted Java	36
Old Gov Java	32		

SOAPS.

Best Wax	7¼	Babbitt's Best, per box	7 0c
Superior Wax	6¾	White Russian, per box	6 00
Woman's Friend	5¾		
Lenox, per box	3 50		

FRUITS.

Val. Raisins	10½a11	Turkish Prunes	6 @ 6½
L. Raisins, per box	3 25	French Prunes	7 @11
Currents, per lb	7½		

SUNDRIES.

Silver gloss Starch	9¾
Pearl Starch	8¾a 9
Lump Chimneys, No. 1 and 2	80 @ 85
Bi Carb Soda, in kegs	5 a 5
Bi Carb Soda, boxes	5
Concentrated Lye, ₱ box	$5 50
Pearl Barley, per ₱ bbl	7 50
Oat Meal, in bbls, A & B	6 50
Oat Meal, half bbls	4 00
" Germea Mills	4 25
Shot—drop	2 50
Shot—buck	2 75

GRAIN—The grain market has been unusually dull the past week. The usual rush to sell surplus grain the farmer has to spare after seeding and spring work is over, has brought out a much larger amount of grain than was thought to be held back particularly Oats. The offerings of Oats are much in excess of the demand; also, Wheat is offered more freely from local points, with considerable of the crop of 1874, which is much better than the crop of '75; the two crops when mixed make a fair average, and supplies the country mills therefrom by cutting off the demand from that quarter. Our city mills are receiving some good lots of old Wheat from Ohio, which they prefer to the new or crop of '75 they have been receiving from the North and Northwest. The reports of the growing crop of winter wheat are conflicting; some localities claim to have a good average crop, while others say in their locality there won't be half a crop particularly in low lands, where it is badly injured. After making due allowance for exaggeration, we are led to believe there will be a fair crop of winter wheat, although there are many uncertainties yet, such as fly or chinch bug, storms, and wet weather, in harvest. New wheat is now offered in some of the southern markets, but not in quantities to change the price. Spring Wheat is not far enough advanced to know much about it yet. The fluctuation in prices, in Chicago, the last week, has been frequent and varied, caused by reports of war and peace in Europe, but mainly by the light stocks in store there, less than one million to over four million same time last year. The price in this market has been a little weak, although not much lower for good lots; old wheat, $1,40a1.45; new second red, 1,32a1.35; fair Ohio, 1,30a1.32; low grade, 90a1.10. Corn is not so much wanted in warm weather; good sound yellow, 32a34; mixed, 30a32 in elevator. Rye dull and not much wanted, 70a75. Oats very plenty and market demoralized; several Ohio shippers were on the market peddling around small lots, and were endeavoring to make sales for future delivery; we quote 25a27 as to quality, and the feelings of the buyer and seller; it is thought by some of our dealers there will a reaction before harvest is over, as oats is now below the cost of raising.

HEMP—$125a130 ₱ ton for Ky. Rough.

HAY—We have to report a continued dull market, with a supply considerably in excess of the demand, and prices are weak and lower in consequence. No. 1 timothy (coaxe) is plain, and prime $16, as to quality and condition. Loads from country wagons, $12a18. The prospects just now are very favorable for a heavy crop, and holders are anxious to realize in consequence.

HIDES—The prices have declined since our last report. There is a good demand for hides, but cows, bulls and damaged are lower and hard to sell. We quote:

Green Salted Cows	4¾a 5		
Green Salted Steers, Light	7¾a 8		
Green Salted Steers, Heavy	9 a 9½		
Green Salted Calf	9 a 10½		
Green Butcher Cows	4		
Green Butcher Steers, light	6		
Green Butcher Steers, heavy	7		
Green Butcher Calf	9a 10		

LEATHER—Quiet market rather quiet. Rough Leather in fair demand for choice article—common grades a drag in the market. Upper and Kip—no demand except for small hand-to-mouth actual orders. Calf slow. Red Sole in good demand in small lots. We quote:

Oak Sole, country	0.31@	0.36
Oak Sole, city	0.33@	0.40
Oak Sole, B.A. heavy and mid	0.30@	0.31
Red Sole, Oronoco	0.26@	0.30
Red Sole, good dgd	0.24@	0.28
Oak, Rough	0.24@	0.28
Harness, city oak	0.35@	0.38
Harness, country	0.30@	0.35
Harness, No. 2 and common	0.26@	0.32
Fair Skirting	0.40@	0.43
Fair Bridle, ₱ doz	54.00@	60.00
Belt Leather	0.40@	0.42
Finished Calf	0.70@	0.80
Finished Upper, ₱ foot	0.18@	0.22
Finished Kips	0.50@	0.90

LUMBER—The lumber trade in this city is mostly been sold, prime timber selling from $4 to $15 per cubic; Hemlock from $5 to $7; sawed lumber has sold from $16 per M. to $18 @ $9 thousand and from $10 to $15 for coarse lots. Yard trade is quiet; some dealers report a better trade than last year at same time. We quote:

First Clear	$45 00
Second Clear	40 00
Select Common	32 00
Coarse Common	22 00
Shelving	16 00
Hem. Joist and Scantling	14 00
Flooring, No 1 per M	27 00
" No 2	25 00
Moulded Weatherboarding	28 00
Shingles	4 50
Lath	2 50

MILL FEED—Continues very dull, but the arrivals for a couple of weeks past have been light, but in view of the demand, we look for a break and to buyers favor. Bran is quoted, on wharf and track, at 80a85 seconds and 90a95 firsts; Middlings, $1a1 25; Chopped Feed, $20a22 ₱ ton, as to quality.

OILS—Lower, in keeping with the recent decline in Lard. We quote: Extra White Strained, 60c ₱ gallon; Spring No. 1, 55a56c; No. 2, 47a50c; Miners oil, 60a62c. Carbon quoted at 11½a12 cents ₱ gallon in a jobbing way. Linseed Oil, 60a62c.

PECANS—In light request at 10a10½c.

POTATOES—The supply of old crop, although not large, is fully up to the demand, but prices remain about as last quoted: 90a35c ₱ bu. on track by the carload, and 40a45c by the single way. New crop Carolina Potatoes, $4a4.50 ₱ bbl.

POULTRY—Live Chickens selling, by the coop, at 35a40c ₱ pair for young, and 60a70c ₱ pair for old.

PEA-NUTS—Dull, especially Tennessee red, which we quote at 4a5c. Tennessee white selling in job lots only at 6a7 for choice well cleaned. Sa 5½c for dirty and badly handled. Virginia, 6a7 and 8¾c for strictly choice, while some lots of very inferior are on the market at much less prices.

PROVISIONS—There is a moderate jobbing demand, and the general tone of the market is firmer, but dealers do not care to advance prices here yet, being apprehensive that there may be another reaction. At current rates the consumption should be considerably increased, and since the market becomes more settled, we look for an increased demand. Following are the current jobbing rates:

Mess Pork	$16 50	Hams, sugar cured	13½a14
Prime Mess Pork	15 50	Hams, canvassed	13¾a14
Mess Beef	12 00	Do. do. sliced	15¾a16
Extra Mess Beef	13 00	Breakfast Bacon	13¾
Dried Beef Ex S. C.	—	Do.	13¾
Do. Canvassed	14½	Do. canvassed	15¾
Beef Tongues S. C.	—	Do. ₱ lb	15
per doz	9¾	Do. ₱ lb pails	15¾
Bacon Shoulders	9¾	Do. ₱ lb do	15¾
Short Rib Sides	11¾	Do. ₱ lb do	15
Clear Sides	12	Lard, Refined	9¾

RAGS—Steady at 1c ₱ lb for good country mixed.

SEEDS—There is little or nothing doing in Seeds, hence we omit quotations.

SUMAC—Dull; in a small way, 4¼c.

TALLOW—Quiet at 7¾a8c ₱ lb for country rendered, and 8¾a9¼c for choice city rendered.

WINDOW GLASS—Discounts are quoted at 40 a 50 ₱ cent off current list for carload lots, and 40 for less than a carload.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET—SINGLE STRENGTH.

3d Quality.		1st Quality.	Dbl. st'h.
8 by 8 to 7 by 9	$3 00	$4 00	$ 6 00
7 by 10 to 8 by 10	3 75	4 25	7 00
6 by 11 to 10 by 12	4 00	4 50	7 25
6 by 14 to 10 by 15	4 25	4 75	8 00
9 by 16 to 12 by 17	4 75	5 25	8 75
9 by 18 to 12 by 20		5 75	9 50
15 by 20 to 18 by 22		6 00	9 50
15 by 24 to 20 by 30		6 50	10 50
15 by 36 to 24 by 30		7 50	11 25
26 by 28 to 24 by 40		7 50	12 00
26 by 42 to 24 by 50		8 50	13 50
26 by 46 to 30 by 50		9 00	15 00
30 by 52 to 30 by 54			16 50
30 by 56 to 30 by 60			17 50
34 by 58 to 33 by 60			18 00
34 by 60 to 33 by 66			20 00

WOODEN WARE—Shows a steady movement without any change inprices. We quote "Corry Ware" as follows:

No. 1 Tubs ₱ dozen	$7 00		
No. 2 do	5 00		
No. 3 do	3 50		
2 Hoop Pails ₱ doz	1 80		
3 Hoop Pails ₱ doz	2 40		
Globe Washboards ₱ doz (patented)	2 75		
Clinton do do	2 25		
Clothes Pins—₱ box	1	once	2

WHITE LEAD—Is reported firm at the recent advance, with a very fair business; strictly pure, in oil, is quoted at 6½a7c ₱ lb for 100 lb cans, 11¾c in 12¾ ₱ lb cans, 12c.

WRAPPING PAPER AND SACKS—Crown Straw and Rag, 85c ₱ bundle; medium, 82c; Double Crown, 70c; Double medium, $1,05; Times Manilla 2 cord, 6½ ₱ lb; Straw, 2 cord, 5½; No. 1 Manilla, 10a11c ₱ lb; No. 2 do, 8a9c; Hard ware do, 10 5c; Tea, do, 8a10c; Flour sacks (¼ bbl) $2a2 50 ₱ M.; Grocers' Manilla (¼ bbl) $3a3 50 ₱ M.; Bag (¼ bbl) $4a5 ₱ M.; Cotton bags (¼ bbl) $1,000; 2 lbs, do, $2,70; 3 lbs. do, $4,70; 10 lbs. do, $6; 16 lbs do, $9,50; 20 lbs do, $10,50. Intermediate sizes in proportion.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, June 12, 1876.

CATTLE.

The supply was 84 head less than that of last week, but there was no perceptible improvement in the market; light weights, of good quality, possibly sold a little more readily, and in some instances at a slight improvement in rates, while heavy cattle were dull, and sons dealers reported lower. The Chicago bought cattle, which, with the exception of two cars constituted the entire supply, did not cost as much by four cents per cwt as those of last week, and this was about the only redeeming feature of the market; for notwithstanding the small supply, there were some left over unsold, and we apprehend that dealers generally would not more than make a commission to-day, if that.

Sales were reported at 5a5¼c for very choice butcher stock; 4¾a4¾c for prime; 4¼a4½c for medium to good, and 3¾a4 for common; the bulk of the sales were within the range of 4¼a4¾. As already intimated, tight cattle of good quality sold more readily and for as much money as heavy cattle.

Butchers report that the hot weather has curtailed the consumption of beef very materially, hence many of them only buy a few head of fat cattle to-day in consequence. And notwithstanding the butchers are getting cattle from Chicago for a number of years, many of them complain that they are making no money.

The stock on sale was reported as follows:

J. Hunter	Chicago	16	Aull & Y
J. Rothchilds	do	17	Marks & Bro
Hunter & Co	do	96	Mahoney &
S. Lowenstein	do	18	Jeromy & C
Moonshine & R	do	26	Hunter & C
Gerson & Lazarus	do	36	Trauerman &
S Trauerman	do	15	L. Rosenbur
J. Rothchild	do	18	Gerson & Z
J. Lobman	do	18	L. Hoiderma
Arnold & A	do	19	John Rowe
Total			
Total last Monday			

CATTLE SALES.

S. Marks & Bro. reported 3 cars of fair to prime 964at, 900 lbs, at 4a5¼c; 1 car of medium butcher cattle, on commission, at an average of 5¾c.

L. Rothchilds, 1 car fair butcher stock, averaging 1,100 lbs, at 4¼c.

C. Lee & Jarenty sold 1 car of Chicago cattle at 5a 5,40; 1 car of Ohio cattle at 3¾a4¾c.

S. S. Trauerman & Son, 2 cars of butcher cattle at 4,85a5,75c.

James Hunter reported 2 cars of Chicago butcher stock at 4¾a5¼c.

J.

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are northerly winds, stationary or lower temperature, higher pressure and partly cloudy weather.

Base Ball Notes.

The Philadelphias played at New Castle yesterday afternoon and met with a signal def-at at the hands of the Neshannocks. At the close of the game the score was 10 to 3 in favor of the latter. The grounds of the Neshannocks are so peculiar and uneven that it is doubtful if the best club in America could beat them on it. The Philadelphias are perhaps convinced now that Western Pennsylvania does contain some clubs that understand the mysteries of the game.

The Heaters and Rollers Protest.

The heaters, rollers and roughers of the city met yesterday afternoon, in their hall on Fifth avenue, and decided not to work iron in the shape of old rails, faggots, or muck iron manufactured in any mill than their own, so long as the strike of the puddlers is continued. Official notification of the fact by the committee will be found in another place in the paper. It is possible that this action will bring matters to a crisis, as it will compel the mills insisting upon the lockout either to shut down, or accede to the puddlers' terms.

Survey Committee.

After much trouble and many calls, the Survey Committee of Councils finally got together yesterday, Mr. Aull presiding.

The pay roll for May, amounting to $726.90, was presented and approved.

The petition for the change of grade of Sylvan avenue, occupied the attention of the committee during the rest of time of meeting. Mr. Nisbet moved that an ordinance be drawn and offered in Councils at once, repealing the last ordinance establishing the grade of the avenue. Motion adopted.

Adjourned to meet to-day a week at 2 P. M.

Attempted Suicide.

On Saturday last, a girl employed as a domestic in the establishment of Mrs. Little, a milliner, on Butler street, Lawrenceville, stole a number of articles, and disappeared. She was followed, captured, brought back to the house and the stolen articles recovered. The girl was then locked up in a room in the house, and kept there all day Sunday. Sunday evening she gained hold of some carbolic acid, and swallowed a large quantity of it. The fact, however, was fortunately discovered shortly afterward, and a physician summoned, who succeeded in saving her life. The girl's name was not learned, but she is from Huntingdon county.

Verdict of Manslaughter.

Yesterday morning on the opening of the Criminal Court, the jury in the case of Philip Murray came in and rendered a verdict of guilty of manslaughter with a recommendation to the extreme mercy of the Court. The jury retired on Friday afternoon, and it was not until yesterday morning about eight o'clock that they agreed upon a verdict. On their first ballot they stood three for murder of the second degree, three for manslaughter and seven for acquittal. At no time did a single juror vote for murder of the first degree, and the recommendation to mercy is therefore explained. The prisoner was evidently well pleased with the verdict. The extreme penalty is a fine not exceeding $1,000, and a term of imprisonment not exceeding twelve years, either or both, and to compel the defendant to give security for his good behavior during life, or for any less period of time. The sentence, however, will doubtless be in conformity with the recommendation.

Counterfeiters Captured.

United States Detective Pender yesterday returned from Erie, where he had been lodging in jail three counterfeiters, belonging to a gang of which five were arrested at different times several months ago. The three jailed yesterday were captured in Fredonia, Mercer county. They were Dr. Turner Anderson, a physician with a small practice at Mercer, George E. Tanner, a cabinet-maker, and David Weller, who formerly lived at 16 Carson street, South Side, this city, and was selling hay forks for a Pittsburgh firm when arrested. Turner had about $500 in counterfeit scrip in his possession when arrested. The counterfeit plates were also captured and were brought to this city yesterday by Perkins and handed over to District Attorney Reed. Tanner was to have been married two days after his arrest.

Every member of the gang is now in Erie jail and will be tried at the next term of the U. S. District Court which will be held in Erie.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

It should be kept in memory that "Scarlet and Green" will be produced on Thursday evening, with members of the Philomathic Circle in the cast, for the benefit of the Latta Guards. The admission price has been reduced, and the sale of seats commences this morning at the box office.

GAS IN ALLEGHENY.

The City to Lay Pipes and a Company to Furnish Gas.

The sub-Committee of the Gas Committee of Allegheny Councils, to whom was referred the proposition to erect a new gas works, met last evening. After discussing the several propositions already offered, Mr. Drum suggested that the city purchase and lay the gas pipes and then allow a private company to furnish the gas through them. He knew that there would be but little difficulty in organizing a company to furnish the gas, and as the city would own the pipes it would have a voice in fixing the price of the gas. It was finally agreed to lay the question before the General Committee at its next meeting.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Yesterday's Meeting—Resignation of Mr. Young.

A regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday. President Dravo occupied the chair, and Secretary Kelly was in his place.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The special Committee on Wire Gauge was continued until the next meeting.

The Executive Committee in regard to Superintendent, reported progress and was continued at its own request. It will make the selection to-day at 3 o'clock, in the Chamber of Commerce rooms.

The Wire Gauge Committee will also meet at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the same place.

The resignation of Mr. James B. Young as a Director was read. His reason for resigning was his inability to attend the meetings. The resignation was accepted, with regrets by the the Board at his loss, he having been a very efficient member.

Adjourned.

A DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.

A Young Lady in Allegheny Nearly Killed by Five Villains—Arrest of Two of Them.

Yesterday Alderman Bolster's police, of Allegheny, succeeded in capturing two men named David Lafferty and Isaac Elliott, for whom the officers have been looking, on a charge of violating the person of a young lady in Allegheny, and almost killing her. The particulars of the case are as follows: On Saturday evening, June 3rd, a young German, who has been in the habit of visiting Annie Roth, who resides with her parents, No. 133 James street, Allegheny called upon her, and they (Miss Roth and the man,) took a walk as far as the woods at the head of Federal street where they seated themselves to rest. While sitting there talking five men came up to them and one of them asked the young man what he was doing there, to which he replied that he was resting himself, whereupon another member of the party stepped forward and informed him that he would arrest him, and at the same time caught him by the collar and walked down the street with him. When near Henderson street he threatened the young man with serious bodily injury and then let him go, ordering him to clear out at once. The pretended officer then returned to where he had left the other four men and Miss Roth and the five proceeded to violate her person. She resisted strenuously and attempted to scream for help, but they struck her in the face and choked her so that she was unable to breathe. They continued their abuse of her until she became insensible, when they left her almost dead upon the ground. About five o'clock the next morning she was found and removed to her home, and medical aid summoned. She had been choked so that her neck was black and blue, and her condition was so serious that she was not expected to survive.

An information was at once made before Alderman Bolster, against the five men, and warrants issued. The police, who had attempted to save Miss Roth, were set upon and beaten by the five creatures, and were finally driven away, but through them a description of the parties was obtained, and the two men, as above mentioned, were arrested. They were identified by the negroes and Miss Roth, and were committed to jail for trial at Court. The young lady is seventeen years of age, and is of very respectable parents. She is still so seriously ill that she is not able to leave her bed.

French Bread and rolls, Vienna Rolls Graham Bread and Rolls, English Cream Bread, Family Bread, Home-made Bread, Rye Bread, Milk Bread, Cream Buns and Muffins and Boston Brown Bread, Wednesdays and Saturdays. MARVIN & Co. 18 Fifth avenue.

Opened at Hugus & Hacke's.

Fifty pieces French Madras Cloths, in latest French patterns, an't offered at 37½c.

HUGUS & HACKE,
Fifth avenue and Market street.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Yesterday Afternoon.

The $210,000 Proposition of the Nation Trust Company Stockholders Accepted—Three Months Allowed in which to Make Payment—A Futile Attempt to Elect Assistant Assessors—Two Ballots and no Choice—Police Compensation—Routine Resolutions, &c.

A regular meeting of Pittsburgh Councils was held yesterday afternoon.

SELECT COUNCIL.

DAVID AIKEN, JR.....President *pro tem.*
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk.

This branch met at a quarter past two o'clock. The members present were Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, Atkinson, L. T. Brown, Bates, R. B. Brown, Bruce, Buckley, Carr, Dannels, B. Darlington, C. P. Duff, J. K. P. Duff, Epping, Evans, Felker, Foster, George Fox, Gregor Fox, Geiger, Goldthorp, Hayden, Herron, Holliday, Hunter, Jeremy, Kernan, Kerr, Lagerman, Lappan, Littell, Meyer, Moore, Murray, McCandless, McClurg, McGimpsey, McKinley, Negley, Nasser, E. M. O'Neill, John O'Neill, Powers, Rodgers, Ray, Reiman, Rolfe, Sawyer, Schwarm, Shipton, Singerly, Sorg, Taylor, Vierheiler, Waring, Weldon and Welsh.

Mr. David Aiken was chosen President *pro tem.* The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

The Chair presented a resolution from Common Council during the 12th inst. as the time for electing two Assistant Assessors, and stated that the action of C. C. in adopting it would have to be concurred in before it could be considered valid. Mr. Shipton thought, inasmuch as all the Assessor's work for this year has been done, that the matter should be referred to the Ordinance Committee with instructions to report a bill fixing a definite time for the election of Assessors. He didn't think that any necessity for haste existed. However, he failed to put this idea into a motion, and the action of Common Council was concurred in.

The Clerk read a communication from G. L. Braun, Secretary of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, informing Select Council that a vacancy had been created in the Board by the resignation of Mr. H. C. Sawyer, whose term would not have expired until 1878. The communication was received and filed, and on motion of Mr. Hunter it was decided to go into an el ction to fill the vacancy. Mr. R. B. Brown nominated Mr. T. E. Atterbury. The nominations were closed, and upon the call of the roll Mr. Atterbury was elected, thirty-eight members having voted for and none against him.

THE N. T. COMPROMISE.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. BRUCE presented the following:

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of Pittsburgh, that the proposition made by George Shiras, Jr., and S. Schoyer, Jr., on behalf of certain stockholders of the Nation Trust Company, for the purchase of the claims of the city against the Nation Trust Company for $240,000, be and the same is hereby accepted, provided the said bonds shall be wholly paid within the period of ninety days from June 15, 1876. And upon the payment of the said sum of money the Controller is hereby instructed to make assignment of said claim, with the interest of the city in the securities pledged for the debts of said company, unto the purchasers thereof.

Resolved, further, That for the purpose of affording an opportunity to the proposed purchasers to procure the necessary money, the Trustees are hereby requested to postpone all proceedings for the enforcement of the notes and securities held by them until the expiration of said ninety days from June 15, 1876.

Mr. BRUCE made a very earnest speech in favor of the adoption of his resolution. He reviewed in a succinct manner the history of the Nation Trust Company, referring to the many transactions in the record of the downfall of that institution, and alleging that its failure had had very much to do with the panic in our city and an extension of its effects over a greater number of people than would otherwise have been the case. Their profits of the Nation Trust Company, he said, was equivalent to sixty-seven cents on the dollar, and when it was remembered that business men are daily going into the bankrupt court and paying but fifteen or twenty cents on the dollar, he deemed it much the wisest course to accept the offer at once.

THE INTERESTS OF THE CITY.

The view taken by Mr. SHIPTON was different from that endorsed by Mr. BRUCE. He opposed the acceptance of the proposition, and said that Council, in declining to receive it would be acting for the best interests of the city. Instead of amounting to sixty-seven cents the proposition of the Nation Trust Company is only equal to fifty-seven cents on the dollar. The stockholders, he thought, were fully able to meet the first payment, and it was exceedingly repugnant to him for them to enter into an agreement to pay a specified sum at a certain time, and before the arrival of that time endeavor to crawl out of it.

Messrs. LITTELL and JEREMY arrayed themselves with Mr. Bruce in advocacy of the resolution. The former confined his remarks chiefly to the financial status of the community, and held that the stockholders of the N. T. Company are constantly sinking beneath the burden they are obliged to carry, and that it is incumbent upon Councils, if they desire to protect the city, to accept the proposition made.

Mr. J. K. P. DUFF said that he had had considerable experience at Sheriff's sales, where property has recently been sold for the costs, and if he was offered $240,000 in full settlement of a claim of $400,000 he would most gladly accept it.

Mr. R. B. BROWN moved that the matter be postponed until the next meeting, and gave as his reason for making the motion that the members would vote with more intelligence after the stockholders have defaulted on the first payment. The motion was lost by a vote of 22 ayes to 31 nays.

THE VOTE.

Mr. BRUCE's motion to adopt was then taken up. The ayes and nays were called and the resolution was carried by a vote of 31 ayes to 29 nays as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, Bruce, Buckley, C. P. Duff, J. K. P. Duff, Epping, George Fox, Gregor Fox, Hayden, Herron, Holliday, Jeremy, Kerr, Lagerman, Littell, Meyer, Moore, McCandless, McGimpsey, McKinley, Negley, Ray, Reiman, Schwarm, Sorg, Vierheiler, Waring, Weldon and Welsh—31.

Nays—Messrs. Atkinson, R. B. Brown, L. T. Brown, Carr, Dannels, B. Darlington, Evans, Felker, Foster, Geiger, Hunter, Kernan, Lappan, Murray, McClurg, Nasser, Eugene O'Neill, John O'Neill, Powers, Rodgers, Rolfe, Sawyer, Shipton, Singerly—24.

The regular order of business was then resumed, and the following petitions, resolutions, &c., were presented:

Mr. HERRON, remonstrance against a sewer in Cecil's alley, Fourth ward. Referred.

Mr. JEREMY, resolution directing the Mayor to issue his proclamation for an election to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. John Musgrave. Adopted.

Mr. MCKINLEY, petition for a gas lamp on Elm street. Referred.

Mr. CARR, petition of James Quinn, of the Twenty-seventh ward, for abatement of tax. Referred.

Mr. HOLLIDAY, resolution for a warrant to the amount of $27.50 in favor of S. B. Cooper, Messenger, in payment for postal cards and postage stamps since September last. Adopted.

Mr MCCANDLESS, report of the Water Committee for May, embracing a statement of the expenditures. Received and filed.

Mr. HUNTER, report of the City Property Committee for last month, stating the condition of their appropriations. Received and filed.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

W. B. NEGLEY.....President.
GEO. BOOTH.....Clerk.

Present Messrs. Aull, Bell, Boucher, Clark, Coll Conway, Dickson, Fox, Fritz, Fennerty, Forson, Foley, Hagan, Hogle, Hugnes, Kerr, Kettenberg, Kircher, Laughran, Lemer, Mears, Moore, McClarran, McCafferty, Nanker, Nevin, Reis, Rohrer, Rohrabaser, Reynolds, Roth, Rott, Robesen, Thompson, Voskamp, Wainwright and President Negley.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

The following papers were presented and referred to the appropriate committees, unless otherwise noted, viz:

Mr. KERR, petition of Conrad Schad for refunding overpaid taxes.

Mr. FOX, resolution granting the Eclectic Medical Society of Pennsylvania the use of Common Council chamber on June 23d and 24th for a place of meeting. Passed.

THE NATION TRUST AGAIN.

Also, a proposition from the Nation Trust Company as follows:

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of Pittsburgh, That the proposition made by Geo. Shiras, Jr., and S. Schoyer, Jr., on behalf of certain stockholders of the Nation Trust Company, for the purchase of the claims of the city against the Nation Trust Company for $240,000, be and the same is hereby accepted, provided they shall be wholly paid within the period of 90 days from June 15, 1876, and upon the payment of the said sum of money the Controller is hereby instructed to make assignment of said claims with interest of the city in the securities piedged for the debts of said Company unto the purchasers thereof.

Resolved, further, That for the purpose of affording an opportunity to the proposed purchasers to procure the necessary money, the trustees are hereby requested to postpone all proceedings for the enforcement of the notes and securities held by them until the expiration of said 90 days, from June 15, 1876. Received and filed. Councils refused to suspend the rules to consider the resolutions, however.

Mr. AULL, petitions and resolutions for the locating, opening and grading of Larimer avenue, from Frankstown avenue to Hill street. Referred.

Mr. RAHAUSER, resolution for the repair of sundry streets on the South Side. Referred.

Mr. HAHN, remonstrance against the paving of Harkins alley, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets. South Side. Referred.

Mr. FENNERTY, petition of John McGrath for exoneration of erroneously assessed taxes. Referred.

THE SUMMER VACATION.

Mr. VOSKAMP, resolution for the adjournment of Common Council from June 26th until September 11th. Passed.

Mr. LEMER, petition for gas lamps in the Thirty-sixth ward. Referred.

Mr. THOMPSON, Chairman of the Street Committee, presented the following ordinances, which were referred to the Committee on Printing:

Ordinances for a three foot brick sewer on Twenty-fourth street, accompanied by a remonstrance; establishing the width of sidewalks on Cliff street; grading, paving and curbing of Hankin's alley; opening of Donnelly alley from Fiftieth to Fifty-second streets; reducing the width of Vickroy and Marla streets, between Magee and Chestnut streets; assessment of damages caused by the grade of Liberty avenue from Thirty-second to Thirty-third streets.

The following ordinances were referred to the Board of Viewers: Opening Reed street, from Fifth avenue to Swindle street; grading, paving and curbing of Union alley, Lawrenceville.

An ordinance granting Cummings Cherry right to lay a pavement on Oak alley, Third ward, at his own expense. Passed.

An ordinance granting John D. Negley right to erect a weigh scales on Carson street, South Side. Passed.

An ordinance opening Twenty-third street, from Josephine street to the Monongahela river. Indefinitely postponed.

An ordinance for regrading and repaving Thirty-third street, from Liberty avenue to Penn avenue. A motion to postpone indefinitely was lost after a lengthy discussion, but one to postpone until next meeting was adopted.

An ordinance for the opening of Harrison street, from Fiftieth to Fifty-second street. Passed finally.

An ordinance for grading, paving and curbing same street.

Mr. NEER moved to amend by striking out "paving and curbing." Agreed to, and ordinance finally passed as amended.

Viewers' report on damages by grading Wylie avenue, from Kirkpatrick street to Herron avenue. Approved.

Viewers' report on the opening of McCandless avenue. Approved.

Viewers' report on the opening of Negley street from Hazlewood avenue to Indus street. Received and filed.

Mr. AULL, from the Survey Committee, presented an ordinance repealing an ordinance for the change of grade o' Sylvan avenue. Referred.

Mr. FOX, for the Police Committee, presented the report of the Committee for May. Approved.

An ordinance for increasing the pay of night officer at the Central Station. Indefinitely postponed.

Ordinance fixing the pay of police force for 1876. Postponed until next meeting.

The report of the Monongahela Wharf Committee was received and filed.

THE EAST END GAS CONTRACT.

Mr. AULL moved to recall the ordinance in relation to a contract between the East End Gas Company and the city. Agreed to.

Mr. AULL moved that a committee of conference be appointed upon the ordinance in reference to the East End gas contract, to consult with the Gas Company, it having failed to agree to the terms. Carried. Messrs. Aull, McCharran and Fox appointed the committee on part of C. C.

The report of the Board of Viewers on the grading and paving of Virgin alley, from Cherry alley to Grant street, was received and filed. An ordinance for the same was finally passed.

Viewers' report on regrading, repaving and curbing of Virgin alley, from Smithfield street to Cherry alley, received and filed. Ordinance for the same passed finally.

Mr. KETTENRING called up the ordinance fixing the grade of Thirty-fourth street, from the north curb of Liberty street to Liberty avenue.

The same gentleman moved to amend by making it a "uniform" grade between the two points named. Agreed to.

Business from S. C. was taken up and concurred in except ordinance for the change of bonds, which was laid over until the next meeting, and a resolution directing the railroad company to proceed with the erection of the Twenty-eighth street bridge, which was also laid over until the next meeting.

THE COMPROMISE ACCEPTED.

On the resolutions from S. C. for the acceptance of the Nation Trust Company compromise, President Negley, one of the Trustees of the Company, stated that he and the other Trustees could not be influenced by the request to postpone action until after the expiration of ninety days unless the other creditors will also agree to it. He did not state this, he said, to influence Councils in acting upon the resolution, but simply to let the members know the facts.

Mr. FOX and Mr. HUGHES urged the passage of the resolutions, advancing reasons before given in these columns.

Mr. THOMPSON wanted to know if the money could be made out of the assets in case they went to forced sale.

Mr. NEGLEY said he could hardly tell. He recapitulated the amounts he had received, and stated that he held the individual notes of the directors in addition to the mortgages, and he could in the event of the mortgaged property not paying the amount, go upon the private property of the stockholders, wherever found, for the satisfaction of the notes.

The action of S. C. was concurred in, and the resolution passed without calling for the yeas and nays.

While acting upon other S. C. business, it was found that their was not a quorum present, and Council adjourned.

JOINT SESSION.

About half-past three o'clock both branches met in joint session in the chamber of Select Council. President Negley stated that the object of the meeting was to elect two Assistant Assessors. Upon his direction the Clerk read the Act of Assembly bearing upon the subject, providing for such officers and prescribing their duties, compensation, &c., and the manner in which they shall be elected. Nominations were called for, and Mr. Bruce nominated Mr. Christopher Magee, of the Twenty-second ward, late candidate for Mayor. Mr. Littell nominated Daniel Wenke and C. W. Lewis. Mr. James Kerr nominated J. J. Larkin. Mr. Aull moved that Councils proceed to the election of but one Assessor. He held that the law provides for but one, and was about to state his reasons and quote the statute in support of it when the Chair ruled his motion out of order, and directed that the vote be taken and that each member vote for one candidate. The first ballot resulted as follows:

Magee.....1 Wenke.....32
Larkin.....49

Three votes were cast for Lewis, but before the announcement of the result they were changed to Wenke. The Chair read the result of the ballot and stated that no choice had been made.

Mr. J. K. P. DUFF wanted to know the law upon which the Chair based his decision that there had been no election.

The Chair gratified the gentleman and read the provisions of the Act supporting his decision.

Mr. Duff still was not satisfied and read the heading of the sixth section of the law under which the election was being held. The Chair replied that that section contained nothing contrary to the law which he had already quoted. He further stated that the Constitution of the State Government it always requires a majority to elect in cases where no law exists making it otherwise. Having made this statement the Chair ordered a second ballot. It was as follows:

Magee.....1 Lewis.....2
Wenke.....30 Larkin.....16

Fifty-eight votes being necessary to a choice, the Chair again decided that there had been no election.

Mr. Duff called for the reading of the opinion of the Attorney General concerning this election. He said he understood it was in the house. The document did not appear to be forthcoming, and Mr. Hunter moved to adjourn. On this motion forty-two members voted yea and the same number nay. The Chair decided the tie by voting for adjournment, so the candidates will be obliged to wait till the next meeting before their suspense is ended.

Liver and Blood Diseases.

By R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Author of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser."

A healthy liver secretes each day about two and a half pounds of bile, which contains a great amount of waste material taken from the blood. When the liver becomes torpid or congested, it fails to eliminate this vast amount of noxious substance, which, therefore, remains to poison the blood, and be carried to every part of the system. What must be the condition of the blood when it is receiving and retaining each day two and a half pounds of poison? Nature tries to work off this poison through other channels—the organs—the kidneys, lungs, skin, etc., but these organs become overtaxed in performing this labor in addition to their natural functions, and cannot long withstand the pressure but become variously diseased.

The brain, which is the great electrical center of all vitality, is unduly stimulated by the unhealthy blood which passes to it from the heart, and it fails to perform its office healthily. Hence the symptoms of bile poisoning, which are dullness, headache, incapacity to keep the mind on any subject, impairment of memory, dizzy, sleepy, or nervous feelings, gloomy forebodings, and irritable temper. The blood itself being diseased, as it forms the sweat upon the surface of the skin, it is so irritating and poisonous that it produces discolored brown spots, pimples, blotches, and other eruptions, sores, boils, carbuncles, and scrofulous tumors. The stomach, bowels, and other organs, cannot escape becoming effected, sooner or later, and we have, as the result, indigestion, piles, dropsy, dyspepsia, diarrhœa. Other symptoms are common, as bitter or bad taste in mouth, internal heat, palpitation, teasing cough, unsteady appetite, choking sensation in throat, bloating of stomach, pain in sides or about shoulders or back, coldness of extremities, etc., etc. Only a few of the above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time. The liver being the great depurative or blood-cleansing organ of the system, set this great "housekeeper of our health" at work, and the foul corruptions which gender in the blood, and rot out, as it were, the machinery of life, are at once expelled from the system. For this purpose, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, with very small doses, daily, of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, is pre-eminently the remedy needed. They cure every kind of humor from the worst scrofula to the common pimple, blotch or eruption. Great eating ulcers readily heal under their mighty curative influence. Virulent blood poisons that lurk in the system are by them robbed of their errors, and by their preserving and somewhat protracted use the most inveterate symptoms may be completely renovated and built up anew. Enlarged glands, tumors and swellings, dwindle away and disappear under the influence of these great resolvents. TTHS-S.

HATS.

Direct from the Factories.

Immense sale of Men's, Boys' and Children's Felt and Straw Hats. Boys' Straw Hats for 35 cents. Boys' Straw Hats for 40 cents. Boys' Straw Hats for 50 cents. Boys' Dress Hats for 75 cents. Men's Hats for $1.00. Large lot of Children's Straw Hats from 15 to 25 cents. Call soon and get bargains, 93 Federal street, Allegheny. Three doors above Stockton avenue.

Always Keep in View, if you want any Ready-made Clothing, or any goods made to order for yourself or boys, that there is no better or more reliable house than Strassburger & Joseph's. This firm practises no humbug and no misrepresentation. They wish the public to understand that they will not resort to any device that will mislead purchasers. Their uniform policy has been to give their customers a good, honest article and to guarantee their prices always to be the lowest, either in their Ready-made or Merchant Tailoring Department.

STRASSBURGER & JOSEPH,
161 Federal street, Allegheny.

The Best Bargain in Unlaundried Shirts Ever Sold.

We have bought over 500 dozen of the celebrated French Yoke Shirts, made from Wamsutta Muslin and the best quality of 2200 Irish Linen Bosoms and Cuffs, finished complete with Buttons, Button Holes and Eyelets. Every shirt warranted to be a perfect fit. We guarantee this shirt to be as good quality as can be made at *any price*. We will sell them for the present at $12 per dozen or ONE DOLLAR EACH. Call and examine them. They are the best bargain in shirts ever sold.

A. W. ERWIN,
172 and 174 Federal street,
Allegheny.

Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Consul Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Tyrian, at New York; steamer Wisconsin, at New York; steamer City of Richmond, at New York; steamer Acapulco, at New York; steamer Lord Clive, at Philadelphia; steamer Suevia, at Plymouth steamer Celtic, at Queenstown.

Good Cooking.

Edibles are often deprived of their nutritive qualities, through ignorance and negligence in cooking, while at the dining room of Mrs Bair, 108 Fourth avenue, the cuisine receives special attention and dishes are served in a style conducive to health and delicious to the palate.

A Choice Selection

Of embroidered linen lap robes, opened today at Horne's Retail.

To Let—A large, well-furnished front room, within three minutes' walk of the postoffice. Suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Inquire at 254 Penn avenue.

Men and Boys

Summer gauze underwear. Prices very low at Horne's Retail.

HOMŒOPATHIC.

Medicines and Publications.

The only place to get reliable and pure Homœopathic Preparations is at George W Backofen's, No. 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

Silverware.

Knives, Forks, Spoons, Napkin Rings, Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, Boquet Holders, and a full line of the best brand of Silverware manufactured. For sale by

J. P. SMITH, SON & Co.,
189 Liberty street.

Rocky Point Hotel, Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island, will open for the reception of guests July 1st.

New Shades. Cream White, Black and Brown, Straw Hats of all kinds and colors, trimmed to order at popular prices.

J. G. WILSON,
126 Federal street,
Allegheny.

BREVITIES.

....The new schedule of the Connellsville Railroad went into effect yesterday.

....Four Clearfield county convicts were placed in the Penitentiary yesterday.

....There were sixteen deaths in Allegheny city last week. Eleven of the decedents were males and five females.

....James Murray, for the larceny of a silver watch and other articles from Hugh Friel, was jailed for trial yesterday by the Mayor.

....The residence of Mr. John Mercer, in Franklin township, on the Perrysville road, was pretty badly damaged by fire about noon on Sunday.

....The blowing off of a man hole plate in an oil refinery at the foot of Thirty-third street, yesterday forenoon, caused a still alarm of fire from box 67.

....A cat belonging to Mr. Kress, the blacksmith on Ohio street, at the foot of the Troy Hill road, Allegheny, yesterday gave birth to a five-headed kitten.

....The Centennial Owl club, of Hazlewood, left yesterday afternoon on a Monongahela packet for Cheat river, where they will spend a fortnight fishing.

....Alderman Krehan yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of Henry Collouch, charged with the theft of a watch from John D. Strawn, a resident of Brownstown.

....Eight boys were arrested by the police on Sunday for bathing in the Allegheny river in daylight. They were each fined $5 and costs yesterday by the Mayor.

....Detectives McGovern and Demmell yesterday arrested at the Rush House two professional thieves, who were registered as J. H. Fay and son. They await a hearing in Central Station.

....Deputy Sheriff Wilhelm was the lucky finder, on Sunday, of a valuable gold watch on Brownsville avenue. He yesterday returned it to the owner, a lady, who had advertised her loss.

....A man may be a very humane mortal, and yet view with deep satisfaction the growing pile of bugs beneath his gas jet who have lost their lives in their too successful efforts to torment him.

....Dr. Jacob Ahl, of Penn avenue, is charged by Health Officer Hoch, of Allegheny, before Alderman Edgar, with infraction of the law in failing to report a case of small-pox on Chestnut street.

....An American eagle was captured on Sunday afternoon about two miles from Glenfinlarg. It was presented to Frank Cowan, who will likely turn it over to the Castle Shannon Zoological Garden.

....At a meeting of the Temperance Alliance yesterday, Mr. Kirk presented a paper commenting unfavorably upon the leasing by the Methodist Book Concern, a room in which for a billiard saloon.

....The police on the South Side, yesterday, arrested between twenty-five and thirty men and boys for bathing in the river in daylight. Deputy Mayor Hoerr released them with an admonition.

....Officer Mike Murray early yesterday morning arrested Isaac Lewis on Market street, with a set of harness, which he had stolen from Potts & Tannehill's stable, in Allegheny. He was committed for trial by the Mayor.

....Two girls named Cora Treese and Margaret Trettepitter, aged 15 and 16, residing near the Municipal Hospital, Thirteenth ward, left their homes to attend Sabbath School, Sunday afternoon, and have not been seen since.

....The English Lutheran Church, East Liberty, will have a Floral Fair, Ice Cream and Strawberry Festival for three nights, commencing Wednesday, June 14th, with vocal and instrumental music and select readings by the Lea Literary Society.

....Capt. W. C. Cooke, who will marshal the Allegheny Division in the ensuing Fourth of July demonstration, has appointed a committee in each ward in Allegheny to raise money with which to assist in defraying the expenses of the celebration.

....Sabbath was flower day with the Sunday School of the Eighth U. P. Church, corner of Locust and Van Braam streets. Each scholar brought a bouquet, all of which they placed on the tombs of Passavant's, Mercy and the Homeopathic Hospital.

....The committee of citizens of the Twenty-seventh ward (South Side) appointed at a meeting held last week, to endeavor to effect an improvement in the water supply of the ward, did not get together yesterday, and consequently nothing was done.

....Agnes Hill, the little girl who tried to poison her parents with muriatic acid, is still in the Central Station. The parents refuse to prosecute, as they fear for her life, and the Italian asked the aid of a policeman. The latter recommended them to settle the bill. Jones was willing but Smith was not, and he (Smith) becoming noisy and boisterous was arrested and fined at the evening hearing by the Mayor $5 and costs, which he paid. It would apparently have been cheaper to have paid the honest debt of five cents.

PERSONAL.

***Mr. Chas. J. Doebler, formerly of this city, but now with Evans, Van Epps & Co., of Cleveland, passed through Pittsburgh yesterday on his way to New York.

HATS.

Direct from the Factories.

Immense sale of Men's, Boys' and Children's Felt and Straw Hats. Boys' Straw Hats for 35 cents. Boys' Straw Hats for 40 cents. Boys' Straw Hats for 50 cents. Boys' Dress Hats for 75 cents. Men's Hats for $1.00. Large lot of Children's Straw Hats from 15 to 25 cents. Call soon and get bargains, 93 Federal street, Allegheny. Three doors above Stockton avenue.

Special.

Why pay from $3.00 to $10.00 for Gold Fillings when Dr. Goshorn will fill you the same teeth at from $1.00 to $5.00? His fillings can't be beat. Reference: Dr. Sterritt, 277 Penn street; Mr. Chestnut, 315 Liberty street; Rev. Dr. Sproull, 295 North avenue, Allegheny. Remember the number—34 Ninth street, near Penn avenue. PFS.

The new blue and white and brown and white Percales, in plaids and stripes, for overdresses and suits, at fifteen cents per yard.

HUGUS & HACKE,
Fifth avenue and Market street.

Opened To-day,

Thirty pieces new Zephyr Cloths, the very latest, and only twenty cents per yard.

HUGUS & HACKE,
Fifth avenue and Market street.

A full assortment of Hosiery, Gloves, Linen Collars and Cuffs, Linen Handkerchiefs, Jet Jewelry, Pocket-books, Lace and Silk Ties, and many Fancy Goods and Fans, at

J. G. WILSON'S,
126 Federal street,
Allegheny.

Eat to Live.

He who enjoys the luxury of partaking of the meals served by Mrs. S. Bair, at her Dining Rooms, 108 Fourth avenue, can be truly said as eating to live, as she mixes no dyspepsia with the dishes served at her popular table.

Hats and Flowers

At reduced prices at Horne's Retail.

Linen Suits,

Overskirts and jackets, linen and debege dusters. A choice assortment at Jos Horne & Co.'s Penn avenue store.

English Cloths for riding habits in the new shades of Grey, Breton and Blue, received at HUGUS & HACKE'S,
Fifth avenue and Market street.

New Millinery Goods selling at prices to suit the times, at J. G. Wilson's, No. 126 Federal street, Allegheny City.

A Choice Selection

Of embroidered linen lap robes, opened today at Horne's Retail.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(*Before Judge McCandless.*)

Frederick Shoal & E. Hoevller, of Allegheny, and T. B. Lashells, of Crawford county, discharged from bankruptcy.

Erie Rolling Mill Company, bankrupt, Erie. Hearing on the rule to show cause why real estate should not be discharged adjourned until the 16th inst.

Blackmore & Nelson, bankrupts, city. Register's report confirmed absolute.

Milton McClain, bankrupt, Allegheny, order made for a hearing on the motion for an injunction, meantime restraining Saint Brothers et al.

T. Altvater, bankrupt, Allegheny. Order made amending the assignee's return in order for sale of real estate.

James Bown, bankrupt, city. Order made directing trustee to foreclose certain mortgage.

John Spear & Co., bankrupt, Allegheny. Assignee's return confirmed *nisi*.

Common Pleas No. 2.

(*Before Judges Thos. Ewing, J. M. Kirkpatrick and J. W. F. White.*)

Adam Marigold & Sons vs. John Gast, owner, &c. New trial refused.

Joseph Patterson, agent, vs. Jas. McKee. New trial refused.

John Clark vs. A. H. Rowand, Jr. New trial refused.

Armenia Insurance Company vs. School District of Eighth ward, Allegheny. Question of law reserved decided in favor of plaintiff.

Several other cases on the argument list were heard and held under consideration.

Criminal Court.

(*Before Judge Collier.*)

The jury in the case of Philip Murray tried for the murder of James White, agreed upon a verdict, and came into Court yesterday morning. They found the accused guilty of manslaughter and recommended him to the mercy of the Court. The prisoner was remanded to jail.

Commonwealth vs. Bengan Maple and Jane H. Hildebrand, assault and battery; *bolle prosi*, entered on payment of costs by defendant.

Commonwealth vs. William alias "Chippy" Long, entering a building with intent to commit a felony. Verdict of guilty, and defendant sentenced to four years in the Penitentiary.

Commonwealth vs. Margaret Eisler, indicted for larceny of pocketbook containing $4.80. Verdict of guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Frank Gammon, indicted for a like offense. Verdict of not guilty and defendant to pay the costs.

James W. Fowler, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, was found guilty and sentenced to the Work House for one year.

Nolan Dryer, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods. Verdict of guilty, and defendant sentenced to the Penitentiary for a period of two years.

Jeremiah Force et al., indicted for selling lottery tickets. Verdict of not guilty, and Jas. McCandless, the prosecutor, to pay the costs.

Noah Fisher, indicted for larceny, two cases. Verdict of guilty in both cases and defendant sentenced to the Work House for one year in each.

Commonwealth vs. John Dempsey, larceny and receiving stolen goods. Verdict of guilty and prisoner sentenced to the Work House for the period of one year.

John Connors, indicted in two cases for felonious ass

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are northerly winds, stationary or lower temperature, higher pressure and partly cloudy weather.

Base Ball Notes.

The Philadelphias played at New Castle yesterday afternoon and met with a signal defeat at the hands of the Neshannocks. At the close of the game the score was 10 to 3 in favor of the latter. The grounds of the Neshannocks are so peculiar and uneven that it is doubtful if the best club in America could beat them on it. The Philadelphias are perhaps convinced now that Western Pennsylvania does contain some clubs that understand the mysteries of the game.

The Heaters and Rollers Protest.

The heaters, rollers and roughers of the city met yesterday afternoon, in their hall on Fifth avenue, and decided not to work iron in the shape of old rails, faggots, or muck iron manufactured in any mill than their own, so long as the strike of the puddlers is continued. Official notification of the fact by the committee will be found in another place in the paper. It is probable that this action will bring matters to a crisis, as it will compel the mills insisting upon the lockout either to shut down, or accede to the puddlers' terms.

Survey Committee.

After much trouble and many calls, the Survey Committee of Councils finally got together yesterday, Mr. Aull presiding.

The pay roll for May, amounting to $988.90, was presented and approved.

The petition for the change of grade of Sylvan avenue, occupied the attention of the committee during the rest of time of meeting. Mr. Nelson moved that an ordinance be drawn and offered in Councils at once, repealing the last ordinance establishing the grade of the avenue. Motion adopted.

Adjourned to meet to-day a week at 2 P. M.

Attempted Suicide.

On Saturday last, a girl employed as a domestic in the establishment of Mrs. Lisle, a milliner, on Butler street, Lawrenceville, stole a number of articles, and disappeared. She was followed, captured, brought back to the house and the stolen articles recovered. The girl was then locked up in a room in the house, and kept there all day Sunday. Sunday evening she got hold of some carbolic acid, and swallowed a large quantity of it. The fact, however, was fortunately discovered shortly afterward, and a physician summoned, who succeeded in saving her life. The girl's name was not learned, but she is from Huntingdon county.

Verdict of Manslaughter.

Yesterday morning on the opening of the Criminal Court, the jury in the case of Philip Murray came in and returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter with a recommendation to the extreme mercy of the Court. The jury retired on Friday afternoon, and it was not until yesterday morning about eight o'clock that they agreed upon a verdict. On their first ballot they stood three for murder of the second degree, three for manslaughter and seven for acquittal. At no time did a single juror vote for murder of the first degree, or twenty-one recommendation to mercy is therefore explained. The prisoner was evidently well pleased with the verdict. The extreme penalty is a fine not exceeding $1,000, and a term of imprisonment not exceeding twelve years, either or both, and to compel the defendant to enter security for his good behavior during life, or for any less period of time. The sentence, however, will doubtless be in conformity with the recommendation.

Counterfeiters Captured.

United States Detective Pender yesterday returned from Erie, where he had been lodging in jail three counterfeiters, belonging to a gang of which he were arrested at different times several months ago. The three jailed yesterday were captured in Fredonia, Mercer county. They were Dr. Turner Patterson, a physician with a small practice at Mercer, George E. Tanner, a cabinet-maker, and David Weller, who formerly lived at 16 Carson street, South Side, this city, and was selling hay forks for a Pittsburgh firm when arrested. Tanner had about $300 in counterfeit scrip in his possession when arrested. The counterfeit plates were also captured and were brought to this city yesterday by Perkins and handed over to District Attorney Reed. Tanner was to have been married two days after his arrest.

Every member of the gang is now in Erie jail and will be tried at the next term of the U. S. District Court which will be held in Erie.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

It should be kept in memory that "Scarlet and Green" will be produced on Thursday evening, with members of the Philomathic Circle in the cast, for the benefit of the Leggate's Auction House. Entire plot has been reduced, and the sale of seats commences this morning at the box office.

GAS IN ALLEGHENY.

The City to Lay Pipes and a Company to Furnish Gas.

The sub-Committee of the Gas Committee of Allegheny Councils, to whom was referred the proposition to erect a new gas works, met last evening. After discussing the several propositions already offered, Mr. Drum suggested that the city purchase and lay the gas pipes and that some private company be furnish the gas through them. He knew that there would be but little difficulty in organizing a company to furnish the gas, and as the city would own the pipes it would have a voice in fixing the price of the gas. It was finally agreed to lay the question before the General Committee at its next meeting.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Yesterday's Meeting—Resignation of Mr. Young.

A regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday. President Negley occupied the chair, and Secretary Kelly was in his place. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The special Committee on Wire Gauge was continued until the next meeting.

The Executive Committee in regard to Superintendent, reported progress and was continued at its own request. It will make the selection on Monday at 9 o'clock, in the Chamber of Commerce rooms.

The Wire Gauge Committee will also meet at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the same place.

The resignation of Mr. James B. Young as a Director was read. His reason for resigning was his inability to attend the meetings. The resignation was accepted, with regrets by the the Board at his loss, he having been a very efficient member.

Adjourned.

A DISGRACEFUL OUTRAGE.

A Young Lady in Allegheny Nearly Killed by Five Villains—Arrest of Two of Them.

Yesterday Alderman Bolster's police, of Allegheny, succeeded in capturing two men named David Lafferty and Isaac Elliott, for whom the officers have been looking, on a charge of violating the person of a young lady in Allegheny, and almost killing her. The particulars of the case are as follows: On Saturday evening, June 3rd, a young German, who has been in the habit of visiting Annie Roth, who resides with her parents, No. 133 James street, Allegheny called upon her, and they (Miss Roth and the young man,) took a walk as far as the woods at the head of Federal street, where they seated themselves to rest. While sitting there talking five men came up to them and one of them asked the young man what he was doing there, to which he replied that he was resting himself, whereupon another member of the party stepped forward and informed him that he would arrest him, and at the same time caught him by the collar and walked down the street with him. When near Henderson street he threatened the young man with serious bodily injury and then let him go, ordering him to clear out at once. The pretended officer then returned to where he had left the other four men and Miss Roth and the five proceeded to violate her person. She resisted strenuously and attempted to scream for help, but they struck her in the face and choked her so that she was unable to breathe. They continued their abuse of her until she became insensible, when they left her lying almost dead upon the ground. About five o'clock the next morning she was found and removed to her home, and medical aid summoned. She had been choked so that her neck was black and blue, and her condition was so serious that she was not expected to survive.

An information was at once made before Alderman Bolster, against the five men, and warrants issued. Two negroes, who had attempted to drive Miss Roth, were set upon and beaten by the five creatures, and were finally driven away, but through them a description of the parties was obtained, and the two men, as above mentioned, were arrested. They were identified by the negroes and Miss Roth, and were committed to jail for trial at Court. The young lady is seventeen years of age, and of very respectable parents. She is still so seriously ill that she is not able to leave her bed.

French Bread and rolls, Vienna Rolls Graham Bread and Rolls, English Cream Bread, Family Bread, Home-made Bread, Rye Bread, Milk Bread, Cross Buns and Muffins and Boston Brown Bread, Wednesdays and Saturdays. MARVIN & Co. 18 Fifth avenue.

Opened as Hogue & Backe's.

Fifty pieces French Madras Cloths, in latest French patterns, and offered as 37½c.

HUGUS & HACKE,
Fifth avenue and Market street.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Yesterday Afternoon.

The $210,000 Proposition of the Nation Trust Company Stockholders Accepted—Three Months Allowed in which to Make Payment—A Futile Attempt to Elect Assistant Assessors—Two Ballots and no Choice—Police Compensation—Routine Resolutions, &c.

A regular meeting of Pittsburgh Councils was held yesterday afternoon.

SELECT COUNCIL.

DAVID AIKEN, JR.,.....President *pro tem.*
E. S. MORROW,.....Clerk.

This branch met at a quarter past two o'clock. The members present were Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, Atkinson, L. T. Brown, Bates, E. B. Brown, Bruce, Buckley, Carr, Daniels, R. Darlington, C. P. Duff, J. K. P. Duff, Epping, Evans, Felker, Foster, George Fox, Gregor Fox, Geiger, Goldthorp, Hayden, Herron, Holliday, Hunter, Jeremy, Kernan, Kerr, Lagerman, Lappan, Littell, Meyer, Moore, Murray, McCandless, McClurg, McGimpsey, McKinley, Negley, Nusser, E. M. O'Neill, John O'Neill, Powers, Ray, Reiman, Rodgers, Rolfe, Sawyer, Schwarm, Shipton, Singerly, Sorg, Taylor, Vierbeller, Waring, Weldon and Welsh—41.

Mr. David Aiken was chosen President *pro tem.* The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

The Chair presented a resolution from Common Council fixing the 12th inst. as the time for electing two Assistant Assessors, and stated that the action of C. C. in adopting it would have to be concurred in before it could be considered valid. Mr. Shipton thought, inasmuch as all the Assessor's work for this year has been done, that the matter should be referred to the Ordinance Committee with instructions to report a bill fixing a definite time for the election of Assessors. He didn't think that any necessity for haste existed. However, he failed to put this idea into a motion, and the action of Common Council was concurred in.

The Clerk read a communication from G. L. Braun, Secretary of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, informing Select Council that a vacancy had been created in the Board by the resignation of Mr. B. C. Sawyer, whose term would not have expired until 1878. The communication was received and filed, and on motion of Mr. Hunter it was decided to go into an ei ction to fill the vacancy. Mr. R. B. Brown nominated Mr. T. B. Atterbury. The nominations were closed, and upon the call of the roll Mr. Atterbury was elected, thirty-eight members having voted for and none against him.

THE N. T. COMPROMISE.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. BRUCE presented the following:

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of Pittsburgh, that the proposition made by George Shiras, Jr., and S. Schoyer, Jr., on behalf of certain stockholders of the Nation Trust Company, for the purchase of the claims of the city against the Nation Trust Company for $240,000, be and the same is hereby accepted, provided they shall be wholly paid within the period of 90 days from June 13, 1876, and upon the payment of the said sum of money the Controller is hereby instructed to make assignment of said claim with interest of the city in the securities pledged for the debts of said Company unto the purchasers thereof.

Resolved, further, That for the purpose of affording an opportunity to the proposed purchasers to procure the necessary money, the trustees are hereby requested to postpone all proceedings for the enforcement of the notes and securities held by them until the expiration of said 90 days, from June 13, 1876. Received and filed. Motion to suspend the rules to consider the resolutions, however.

Mr. AULL, petitions and resolutions for the locating, opening and grading of Larimer avenue, from Frankstown avenue to Hill street. Referred.

Mr. RAHAUSER, resolution for the repair of sundry streets on the South Side Referred.

Mr. H. ANN, remonstrance against the paving of Harkins alley, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, South Side. Referred.

Mr. FENNETT, petition of John McGrath for exoneration of erroneously assessed taxes. Referred.

THE SUMMER VACATION.

Mr. VOEKAMP, resolution for the adjournment of Common Council from June 26th until September 11th. Passed.

Mr. LEMER, petition for gas lamps in the Thirty-sixth ward. Referred.

Mr. THOMPSON, Chairman of the Street Committee, presented the following ordinances, which were referred to the Committee on Printing:

Ordinances for a three foot brick sewer on Twenty-fourth street, accompanied by a remonstrance; establishing the width of sidewalks on Cliff street; grading, paving and curbing of Harkin's alley; opening of Donnelly alley from Fifteenth to Fifty-second streets; reducing the width of Vickroy and Maria streets, between Magee and Chestnut streets; assessment of damages caused by the grade of Liberty avenue from Thirty-second to Thirty-third streets.

The following ordinances were referred to the Board of Viewers: Opening Reed street, from Orwehill to Dinsmore street; grading, paving and curbing of Union alley, Lawrenceville.

An ordinance granting Cummings Cherry right to lay a pavement on Main street, Third ward, at his own expense. Passed.

An ordinance granting John D. Negley right to erect a weigh scales on Carson street, South Side. Passed.

An ordinance opening Twenty-third street, from Josephine street to the Monongahela river. Indefinitely postponed.

An ordinance for regrading and reparing Thirty-third street, from Liberty avenue to Penn avenue.

A motion to postpone indefinitely was lost after a lengthy discussion, and one to postpone until next meeting was carried.

An ordinance for the opening of Harrison street, from Fiftieth to Fifty-second street. Passed finally.

An ordinance for grading, paving and curbing same street.

Mr. HAHN moved to amend by striking out "paving and curbing." Agreed to, and ordinance finally passed as amended.

Viewers' report on damages by grading Wylie avenue, from Kirkpatrick street to Herron avenue. Approved.

Viewers' report on the opening of McCandless avenue. Approved.

Viewers' report on the opening of Negley street from Baldwin avenue to Indus street. Received and filed.

Mr. AULL, from the Survey Committee, presented an ordinance repealing an ordinance for the change of grade of Sylvan avenue Referred.

Mr. FOX, for the Police Committee, presented the report of the Committee for May. Approved.

An ordinance for increasing the pay of night officers at the Central Station Indefinitely postponed.

Ordinance fixing the pay of police force for 1876. Postponed until next meeting.

The report of the Monongahela Wharf Committee was received and filed.

CLEAN AND GAS CONTRACT.

Mr. AULL moved to recall the ordinance in relation to a contract between the East End Gas Company and the city. Agreed to.

Mr. AULL moved that a committee of conference be appointed upon the ordinance in reference to the East End gas contract, to consult with the Gas Company, if having failed to agree to the terms. Carried. Messrs. Aull, McClarran and Fox appointed the committee on part of C. C.

The report of the Board of Viewers on the grading and paving of Virgin alley, from Cherry alley to Grant street, was received and filed. An ordinance for the same was finally passed.

Viewers' report on regrading, repaving and curbing of Virgin alley, from Smithfield street to Cherry alley, received and filed. Ordinance for the same passed finally.

Mr. KETTENBERG called up the ordinance fixing the grade of Thirty-fourth street, from the north curb of Liberty street to Liberty avenue.

The same gentleman moved to amend by making it a "uniform" grade between the two points named. Agreed to.

Business from S. C. was taken up and concurred in except ordinance for the change of bonds, which was laid over until the next meeting; and a resolution directing the railroad company to proceed with the erection of the Twenty-eighth street bridge, which was also laid over until the next meeting.

THE COMPROMISE ACCEPTED.

On the resolutions from S. C. for the acceptance of the Nation Trust Company compromise, President Negley, one of the Trustees of the Company, stated that he and the other Trustees could not be influenced by the request to postpone action until after the expiration of ninety days unless the other creditors will also agree to it. He did not state this, he said, to influence Councils in acting upon the resolution, but simply to let the members know the facts.

Mr. FOX and Mr. HUGHES urged the passage of the resolutions, advancing reasons before given in these columns.

Mr. THOMPSON wanted to know if the money could be made out of the assets in case they went to forced sale.

Mr. NEGLEY said he could hardly tell. He recapitulated the compromise proposition, and stated that he held the individual notes of the stockholders, in addition to the mortgages, and he could in the event of the mortgaged property not paying the amount, go upon the private property of the stockholders, wherever found, for the satisfaction of the notes.

The action of S. C. was concurred in, and the resolution passed without calling for the yeas and nays.

While acting upon other S. C. business, it was found that there was not a quorum present, and Council adjourned.

JOINT SESSION.

About half-past three o'clock both branches met in joint session in the chamber of Select Council. President Negley stated that the object of the meeting was to elect two Assistant Assessors. Upon his direction the Clerk read the Act of Assembly bearing upon the subject, providing for such officers and prescribing their duties, compensation, &c., and the manner in which they shall be elected. Nominations were called for, and Mr. Bruce nominated Mr. Christopher Magee, of the Twenty-second ward, late candidate for Mayor, and Mr. Littell nominated Daniel Wenke and C. W. Lewis. Mr. James Kerr nominated J. J. Larkin. Mr. Aull moved that Councils proceed to the election of but one Assessor. He held that the law provides for but one, and was about to raise the point and quote the statute in support of it when the Chair ruled his motion out of order, and directed that the vote be taken and that each member vote for one candidate. The first ballot resulted as follows:

Magee,.....	1	Wenke,.....	32
Larkin,.....	49		

Three votes were cast for Lewis, but before the announcement of the result they were changed to Wenke. The Chair read the result of the ballot and stated that no choice had been made.

Mr. J. K. P. DUFF wanted to know the law upon which the Chair based his decision that there had been no election.

The Chair gratified the gentleman and read the provisions of the Act of Assembly in question. Mr. Duff still was not satisfied and requested the reading of the sixth section of the law under which the election hereby assumed to be held. The President stated that section contained nothing contrary to the law which he had already quoted. He further stated that under the circumstances he would not permit it always requires a majority to elect in cases where no law exists making it otherwise. Having made this ruling the Chair ordered a second ballot. It was as follows:

Magee,.....	1	Wenke,.....	32
Larkin,.....	49		

Fifty-eight votes being necessary to a choice, the Chair again decided that there had been no election. Mr. Duff called for the reading of the opinion of the Attorney General concerning this election. He said he understood it was in the house. The document did not appear to be forthcoming and Mr. Hunter moved to adjourn. On this motion forty-two members voted yea and the same number nay. The Chair decided the tie by voting for adjournment, so the candidates will be obliged to wait till the next meeting before their election is decided.

Liver and Blood Diseases.

By R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Author of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser."

A healthy liver secretes each day about two and a half pounds of bile, which contains a great amount of waste material taken from the blood. When the liver becomes torpid or congested, it fails to eliminate this vast amount of noxious substance, which, therefore, remains to poison the blood, and be conveyed to every part of the system. What must be the condition of the blood when it is receiving and retaining each day two and a half pounds of poison? Nature tries to throw off this poison through other channels and organs—the kidneys, lungs, skin, etc., but these organs become overtaxed in performing this labor in addition to their own; they enlarge and cannot long withstand the pressure but become variously diseased.

The brain, which is the great electrical center of all vitality, is only stimulated by the unhealthy blood which passes to it from the heart, and it fails to perform its office healthily. Hence the symptoms of bile poisoning, which are: Headache, incapacity to keep the mind on any subject, impairment of memory, dizzy, sleepy, or nervous feelings, gloomy forebodings, and irritability of temper. The blood itself, being unhealthy, as it forms the sweat upon the surface of the skin, it is so irritating and poisonous that it produces discolored brown spots, pimples, blotches, and other eruptions, sores, boils, carbuncles, and scrofulous tumors. The stomach, bowels, and other organs, cannot escape becoming effected, sooner or later, and we have, as the result, Constipation, piles, dropsy, dyspepsia, diarrhœa. Other symptoms are common, as bitter or bad taste in mouth, internal heat, palpitation of the heart, coughing, unsteady gait, choking sensation in throat, bloating of stomach, pain in sides or about shoulders or back, coldness of extremities, etc., etc. Only a few of the above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time. The liver being the great depurating or blood-cleansing organ of the system, set this great "housekeeper of our health" at work, and the foul corruptions which gender in the blood, and rot out, as it were, the machinery of life, are gradually expelled from the system. For this purpose, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, with very small doses, daily, of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, is pre-eminently the articles needed. They cure every kind of humor from the worst scrofula to the common pimple, blotch or eruption. Great eating ulcers kindly heal under their mighty curative influence. Purulent blood poisons that lurk in the system are by them robbed of their errors, and by their preserving and somewhat protracted use the most wretched dyspeptics will be completely renovated and built up anew. Enlarged glands, tumors and swellings, dwindle away and disappear under the influence of these great resolvents. TTHS-R.

HATS.

Direct from the Factories.

Immense sale of Men's, Boys' and Children's Felt and Straw Hats. Boys' Straw Hats for 35 cents. Boys' Straw Hats for 40 cents. Boys' Straw Hats for 50 cents. Boys' Dress Hats for 75 cents. Men's Hats from 15 to 25 cents. Call soon and get bargains, 93 Federal street, Allegheny. Three doors above Stockton avenue.

Always Keep in View, if you want any Ready-made Clothing, or any goods made to order for yourself or boys, that there is no better or more reliable house than Strassburger & Joseph's. This firm practises no humbug and no misrepresentation. They wish the public to understand that they will not resort to any device that will mislead customers. Their uniform policy has been to give their customers a good, honest article and to guarantee their prices always to be the lowest, either in their Ready-made or Merchant Tailoring Department.

STRASSBUGER & JOSEPH,
161 Federal street, Allegheny.

The Best Bargain in Unlaundried Shirts Ever Sold.

We have bought over 500 dozen of the celebrated French Yoke Shirts, made from Wamsutta Muslin and the best quality of 2200 Irish Linen Bosoms and Cuffs, finished complete with Buttons, Button Holes and Eyelets. Every shirt warranted to be a perfect fit. We guarantee this shirt to be as good quality as can be made at *any price*. We will sell them for the present at $12 per dozen or ONE DOLLAR EACH. Call and examine them. They are the best bargain in shirts ever sold.

A. W. ERWIN,
172 and 174 Federal street,
Allegheny.

Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Consul Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Tyrian, at New York; steamer Wisconsin, at New York; steamer City of Richmond, at New York; steamer Acapulco, at New York; steamer Lord Clive, at Philadelphia; steamer Suevia, at Plymouth steamer Celtic, at Queenstown.

Good Cooking.

Edibles are often deprived of their nutritive qualities, through ignorance and negligence in cooking, while at the dining rooms of Mrs Bair, 108 Fourth avenue, the cuisine receives special attention and dishes are served in a style conducive to health and delicious to the palate.

A Choice Selection

Of embroidered linen lap robes, opened today at Horne's Retail.

To Let—A large, well-furnished front room, within three minutes' walk of the postoffice. Suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Inquire at 254 Penn avenue.

Men and Boys

Summer gauze underwear. Prices very low at Horne's Retail.

HOMŒOPATHIC.

Medicines and Publications.

The only place to get reliable and pure Homœopathic Preparations is at George W Backofen's, No. 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

Silverware.

Knives, Forks, Spoons, Napkin Rings, Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, Boquet Holders, and a full line of the best brand of Silverware manufactured. For sale by

J. F. SMITH, SON & CO.,
189 Liberty street.

Rocky Point Hotel, Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island, will open for the reception of guests July 1st.

New Shades, Cream White, Black and Brown, Straw Hats of all kinds and colors, trimmed to order at popular prices.

J. G. WILSON,
126 Federal street,
Allegheny.

BREVITIES.

....The new schedule of the Connellsville Railroad went into effect yesterday.

....Four Clearfield county convicts were placed in the Penitentiary yesterday.

....There were sixteen deaths in Allegheny city last week. Eleven of the decedents were males and five females.

....James Murray, for the larceny of a silver watch and other articles from Hugh Friel, was jailed for trial yesterday by the Mayor.

....The residence of Mr. John Mercer, in Franklin township, on the Perrysville road, was pretty badly damaged by fire about noon on Sunday.

....The blowing off of a man hole plate in an oil refinery at the foot of Thirty-third street, yesterday forenoon, caused a still alarm of fire from box 67.

....A cat belonging to Mr. Kress, the blacksmith on Ohio street, at the foot of the Troy Hill road, Allegheny, yesterday gave birth to a five-headed kitten.

....The Centennial Owl club, of Hazelwood, left yesterday afternoon on a Monongahela packet for Cheat river, where they will spend a fortnight fishing.

....Alderman Krehan yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of Henry Collouch, charged with the theft of a watch from John D. Strawn, a resident of Brownstown.

....Eight boys were arrested by the police on Sunday for bathing in the Allegheny river in daylight. They were each fined $5 and costs yesterday by the Mayor.

....Detectives McGovern and Demmell yesterday arrested at the Rush House two professional thieves, who were registered as J. H. Fay and son. They await a hearing in Central Station.

....Deputy Sheriff Wilhelm was the lucky finder, on Sunday, of a valuable gold watch on Brownsville avenue. He yesterday returned it to the owner, a lady, who had advertised her loss.

....A man may be a very humane mortal, and yet view with deep satisfaction the growing pile of bugs beneath his gas jet who have lost their lives in their too successful efforts to torment him.

....Dr. Jacob Ahl, of Penn avenue, is charged by Health Officer Hoch, of Allegheny, before Alderman Edgar, with infraction of the law in failing to report a case of small-pox on Chestnut street.

....An American eagle was captured on Sunday afternoon about two miles from Greensburg. It was presented to Frank Cowan, who will likely turn it over to the Castle Shannon Zoological Garden.

....At a meeting of the Temperance Alliance yesterday, Mr. Kirk presented a paper commenting unfavorably upon the leasing by the Methodist Book Concern, a room to be used for a billiard hall.

....The police on the South Side, yesterday, arrested between twenty-five and thirty men and boys for bathing in the river in daylight. Deputy Mayor Hoerr released them with an admonition.

....Officer Mike Murray early yesterday morning arrested Isaac Ford, on Market street, with a set of harness, which he had stolen from Potts & Tannehill's stable, in Allegheny. He was committed for trial by the Mayor.

....Two girls named Cora Treese and Margaret Trettepitter, aged 15 and 16, residing near the Municipal Hospital, Thirteenth ward, left their homes to attend Sabbath School, Sunday afternoon, and have not been seen since.

....The English Lutheran Church, East Liberty, will have a Floral Fair, Ice Cream and Strawberry Festival for three nights, commencing Wednesday, June 14th, with vocal and instrumental music and select readings by the Lea Literary Society.

....Capt. W. C. Cooke, who will marshal the Allegheny division on the approaching Fourth of July demonstration, has appointed a committee in each ward in Allegheny to raise money with which to assist in defraying the expenses of the celebration.

....Sabbath was flower day with the Sunday School of the Eighth U. P. Church, corner of Locust and Van Braam streets. Each scholar brought a bouquet, all of which were sent to the inmates of Passavant's, Mercy and the Homeopathic Hospital.

....The committee of citizens of the Twenty-seventh ward (South Side) appointed to look after the needs of the poor, met last night, and collected a sum sufficient to enable them to attend to the wants of a number of families. Their uniform policy has been to give their customers a good, honest article and to guarantee their prices always to be the lowest, either in their Ready-made or Merchant Tailoring Department.

STRASSBUGER & JOSEPH,
161 Federal street, Allegheny.

PERSONAL.

***Mr. Chas. J. Doebler, formerly of this city, but now with Evans, Van Epps & Co., of Cleveland, passed through Pittsburgh yesterday on his way to New York.

HATS.

Direct from the Factories.

Immense sale of Men's, Boys' and Children's Felt and Straw Hats. Boys' Straw Hats for 35 cents. Boys' Straw Hats for 40 cents. Boys' Straw Hats for 50 cents. Boys' Dress Hats for 75 cents. Men's Hats from 15 to 25 cents. Call soon and get bargains, 93 Federal street, Allegheny. Three doors above Stockton avenue.

Special.

Why pay from $3.00 to $10.00 for Gold Fillings when Dr. Goehorn will fill you the same teeth at from $1.00 to $5.00? His fillings can't be beat. Reference: Dr. Bierritt, 277 Penn street; Mr. Chestnut, 315 Liberty street; Rev. Dr. Sproull, 295 North avenue, Allegheny. Remember the number—34 Ninth street, near Penn avenue. PTS.

The new blue and white and brown and white Percales, in plaids and stripes, for overdresses and suits, at fifteen cents per yard.

HUGUS & HACKE,
Fifth avenue and Market street.

Opened To-day.

Thirty pieces new Zephyr Cloths, the very latest, and only twenty cents per yard.

HUGUS & HACKE,
Fifth avenue and Market street.

A full assortment of Hosiery, Gloves, Linen Collars and Cuffs, Linen Handkerchiefs, Jet Jewelry, Pocket-books, Lace and Silk Ties, and many Fancy Goods and Fans, at

J. G. WILSON'S,
126 Federal street,
Allegheny.

Eat to Live.

He who enjoys the luxury of partaking of the meals served by Mrs. S. Bair, at her Dining Rooms, 108 Fourth avenue, can be truly said as eating to live, as she mixes no dyspepsia with the dishes served at her popular table.

Hats and Flowers

At reduced prices at Horne's Retail.

Linen Suits,

Overskirts and jackets, linen and debege dusters. A choice assortment at Jos. Horne & Co.'s Penn avenue store.

English Cloths for riding habits in the new shades of Grey, Breton and Blue, received at

HUGUS & HACKE'S,
Fifth avenue and Market street.

New Millinery Goods selling at prices to suit the times, at J. G. Wilson's, No. 126 Federal street, Allegheny City.

A Choice Selection

Of embroidered linen lap robes, opened today at Horne's Retail.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.
(Before Judge McCandless).

Frederick Shoal & E. Hoevller, of Allegheny, and T. B. Lashells, of Crawford county, discharged from bankruptcy.

Erie Rolling Mill Company, bankrupt, Erie. Hearing on the rule to show cause why real estate should not be discharged adjourned until the 16th inst.

Blackmore & Nelson, bankrupts, city. Register's report confirmed absolute.

Milton McClain, bankrupt, Allegheny, order made for a hearing on the motion for an injunction, meantime restraining Saint Brothers et al.

T. Altvater, bankrupt, Allegheny. Order made amending the assignee's return in order for sale of real estate.

James Bown, bankrupt, city. Order made directing trustee to foreclose certain mortgage.

John Spear & Co., bankrupt, Allegheny. Assignee's return confirmed nisi.

Common Pleas No. 2.
(Before Judges Thos. Ewing, J. M. Kirkpatrick and J. W. F. White.)

Adam Marigold & Sons vs. John Gast, owner, &c. New trial refused.

Joseph Patterson, agent, vs. Jas. McKee. New trial refused.

John Clark vs. A. H. Rowand, Jr. New trial refused.

Armenia Insurance Company vs. School District of Eighth ward, Allegheny. Question of law reserved decided in favor of plaintiff.

Several other cases on the argument list were heard and held under consideration.

Criminal Court.
(Before Judge Collier.)

The jury in the case of Philip Murray tried for the murder of James White, agreed upon a verdict, and came into Court yesterday morning. They found the accused guilty of manslaughter and recommended him to the mercy of the Court. The prisoner was remanded to jail.

Commonwealth vs. Bengan Maple and Jane H. Hildebrand, assault and battery; *nolle pros.* entered on payment of costs by defendant.

Commonwealth vs. William alias "Chippy" Long, entering a building with intent to commit a felony. Verdict of guilty, and defendant sentenced to four years in the Penitentiary.

Commonwealth vs. Margaret Eisler, indicted for larceny of pocketbook containing $4.80. Verdict of guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Frank Gammon, indicted for aiding a person to escape. Verdict of not guilty and defendant to pay the costs.

James W. Fowler, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, was found guilty and sentenced to the Work House for one year.

Nolan Dryer, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods. Verdict of guilty, and defendant sentenced to the Penitentiary for a period of two years.

Jeremiah Force et al., indicted for selling lottery tickets. Verdict of not guilty, and Jas. McCandless, the prosecutor, to pay the costs.

Noah Fisher, indicted for larceny, two cases. Verdict of guilty in both cases and defendant sentenced to the Work House for one year in each.

Commonwealth vs. John Dempsey, conspiracy and receiving stolen goods. Verdict of guilty and prisoner sentenced to the Work House for the period of one year.

John Connors, indicted in two cases for felonious assault and battery and one for larceny, was placed on trial; the three cases being tried at one time.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
Wm. Boyle.	Jno. Freil.
H. Conner et al.	Jas. Havey.
John Mooney.	Frank Cassiday.
Moses Dent,	Joseph Langgen
John McMahen.	Joseph Herren
Annie Stahlfer.	Wm. Beech.
J. J. Hays.	Pat Meenan.
T. G. Palmer et al.	Danl. Bergman.

Court Brevities.

In a further hearing before Commissioner Gamble, on the charge of fraud against Kerr Brothers, bankers, it was explained by the evidence of a clerk, who made the sale, that a sale of jewelry to a lady was not entered upon the books because she did not want her husband to know she made the purchase, and feared if the purchase were entered the bill would be sent to him. The hearing will be resumed this afternoon at three o'clock.

A BILL in equity was filed in Common Pleas Court No. 2, yesterday, by W. C. Moreland, Esq., for Edmund Wilkins, against the city of Pittsburgh, to restrain respondents from the collection of water tax. The plaintiff does not use the water, and it is held that the order authorizing the collection of a tax from persons who do not use the water is unconstitutional. A preliminary injunction was issued, and a hearing fixed for Saturday.

Notice.

It has been resolved by a unanimous vote of the meeting held by the Heaters and Rollers that they will not hereafter work iron in the shape of old rails, faggots or any other iron manufactured outside of their own mill, during the dispute between the Boilers and Manufacturers.

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

HON. S. S. COX.
Adjourned.

Shutting Down Cotton Mills.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 12.—The trustee of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company has given orders to shut down all their many mills and print works as soon as the stock can be run out. The cause is the present depressed condition of the market for cotton goods. Production will not be resumed till prices are materially improved.

J. H. JOHNSTON,

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,

285 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers,

Ammunition, Barrels, Locks, Mountings, &c. Sporting Tools, Scales, Nets.

Repairing done. Call and examine, or send for Illustrated Price List.

DIED.

McMILLIN—On Monday, at 5 A. M., eldest son of Capt. J. G. and Mary McMillin, and grandson of J. C. Bindley, aged 3 years, 3 months and 17 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, Mt. Washington, TO-DAY, at 2½ P. M. Services at Grace Church, at 3 P. M.

LITTON—At his late residence, 24 Hiland avenue, East End, GAWN LISTON, in the 77th year of his age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Church, on Penn avenue, East End, THIS MORNING at 10 o'clock.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr., No. 117 Fourth avenue. Undertaking in all its branches promptly attended to. Fine carriages and hearses furnished at the lowest prices. Terms, cash.

CARPETS

LATEST NOVELTIES.

NEWEST STYLES.

Arriving Daily.

O. M'CLINTOCK

AND

COMPANY,

33 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1876.

SENATE.

Most of the morning hour was occupied in discussing a motion to adjourn over until Thursday, on account of the large number of Senators being absent from the city attending the Cincinnati convention. The motion was finally rejected—yeas 16, nays 23.

Bills of an unimportant character were called up and discussed, when a division was called for, and it was found no quorum was present. After a delay of half an hour a quorum responded, and the Senate adjourned until Thursday next.

HOUSE.

Chinese Immigration.

The joint resolution to modify the treaty with China so as to restrict immigration passed.

Army Appropriation.

The Appropriation Committee reported the Army Appropriation bill, some ten millions less than the estimates, and with sections reducing the force of the army and pay of officers.

Bills Introduced and Referred.

By Mr. LORD, a joint resolution recommending an additional amendment to the Constitution providing that officers of the United States, such as assessors, postmasters, marshals and collectors (except collectors of customs duties) shall be elected for a term of four years.

By Mr. HAYMOND, providing for the gradual resumption of specie payment, and the repeal of so much of the resumption act as fixes the date for resumption on January 1, 1879.

More Corruption.

Mr. POPPLETON moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution (with a long preamble) directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire as to the truth or falsity of certain charges and allegations in connection with the legislation of 1869, requiring the principal and interest on Government bonds to be paid in coin, such charges being generally that large sums of money were paid to corrupt public officials and to influence the public press in favor of that legislation; also directing the committee to report whether such corrupt action does not invalidate that law, and whether the law was not in violation to the contract under which the bonds were originally issued, and therefore unconstitutional and void.

The vote on the motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution was yeas 102, and nays 21—no quorum voting, so the motion failed.

Speaker Kerr Acquitted.

Mr. CLYMER, from the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, made a report in the case of the charge against Speaker Kerr. The report states that after a full inquiry into the facts and a thorough examination of Lawrence Harney, the only witness making the charge, also of Augustus P. Green, and divers other witnesses, it appeared that Mr. Kerr, a member of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-ninth Congress, Mr. Kerr did, in the exercise of his right or privilege, nominate Green for an appointment in the regular army. The committee, however, had found no difficulty in reaching the concl